

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Freedom of Information- Privacy Acts Section Office of Public and Congressional Affairs



Subject: Pedro Albizu Campos
File Number: 105-11898
Section XVII

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-11898)

FROM : SAC, San Juan (3-1)

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
IS - N

DATE: 12/10/59

3/19 o.i legat, Havana (2)
rc/cws

I

By letter dated December 8, 1959, the Police of Puerto Rico furnished this office with a typewritten copy of a letter dated November 29, 1959, sent by MANUEL BUENO BARRIO, Almacenes Gince, Cardenas, Cuba, addressed to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, Nationalist Leader, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. (It will be noted that the State Penitentiary is in Rio Piedras.) Translated into English the letter reads as follows:

"My dear and illustrious sir:

"I pray to God for your health, which Puerto Rico and America needs so much. I have been wanting to write to you for quite some time but I am always afraid that I will impose on your valuable time needed for such a noble cause as yours. However, as a man who loves liberty and independence of one's country, I felt that I should write you.

"I want you to know, Don PEDRO, that no cause has ever had a better or more self-denying leader and that the independence of Puerto Rico is the hope of all the free men of America. Let these few modest but fully sincere lines express to you the tribute of my admiration and feeling for you and the brother people of Borinquen."

Copy to Legat, Havana
by routing slip for info [] action date 12/22/59

San Juan indices negative on BUENO. Bureau requested to furnish copy of this letter to the Legat, Havana, [REDACTED]

b7C

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - San Juan

JFS:mls
(4)

REC-21

105-11898-415

Copy to Legat, Havana
by routing slip for info [] action date 12/21/59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/23/81

BY 3842 QM/BS/125

CF
IC
3/28

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ~~xx~~ Legat, Havana (Your file)

DATE: 3-17-60

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and serial 105-11898-418)

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Office of Origin: San Juan

IS-N

1. () The deadline in this case has passed and the Bureau has not received a report. You are instructed to submit a report immediately. In the event a report has been submitted, you should make a notation of the date on which it was submitted on this letter and return it to the Bureau, Room No Room 1260.

Report submitted _____

Report will be submitted 3/28/60Reason for delay unable to identify San Juan letter by date.

We have one dated 2/23/60, received Havana 3/7/60 re
Cristobal Alfonso Brinley writing to whom we are answering.

Advise Bureau re status of this case. Re San Juan letter dated 12-10-59

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

[Signature]

BATT

3. () Advise Bureau when report may be expected.

4. () Surep immediately.

(Place your reply on this form and return to the Bureau. Note on the top serial in the case file the receipt and acknowledgment of this communication.)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1950 O-377906

EJS

DECODED COPY

 Radio Teletype

S

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont ✓
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

g/t

EX-109

DEFERRED

12-31-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, SAN JUAN

312130

Internal Security - Nationalist

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, IS-N, BUFILE 105-11898. THE JANUARY 1, 1960 EDITION OF EL IMPARCIAL, SPANISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED DAILY AT SAN JUAN, CONTAINS ARTICLE STATING THAT PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS WAS AMONG 15 NATIONALIST LEADERS PARDONED BY GOVERNOR LUIS MUÑOZ MARÍN ON DECEMBER 31, 1959. THE PARDONS WERE LIMITED TO SENTENCES BEING SERVED UNDER THE REPEALED LAW 53. NONE OF THE PARDONED NATIONALISTS WILL BE RELEASED AS THEY ARE ALL SERVING SENTENCES IMPOSED IN CONNECTION WITH NPPR REVOLUTION OF OCTOBER 30, 1950. AIRTEL WILL FOLLOW WITH COMPLETE INFORMATION.

RECEIVED: 6:50 PM RADIO

7:00 PM CODING UNIT

MLL

*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED*

DATE 6/23/81 BY 2842 PM /85JKW

*EX 109
REC-95*

*105-11898-419
13 JAN 5 1960*

JUL 20 Central

MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES

RECORDED BY FBI (Washington)

DATE: 2/12/60

FROM: San Juan (109-27)

ST SUBJECT: CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
IS - CUBA MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memorandum for dissemination at the Bureau (One copy from Information in Legat, Havana), reflecting the contents of a newspaper article pertaining to activity in Cuba. This is being submitted to show the interest in Puerto Rican independence by Cuba.

b2 b7D The source used to characterize ANTONIO DIAZ VELAZQUEZ was [REDACTED] who furnished the information to SA WILLIAM B. HOLLOWAY (SM)

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - San Juan

RGS:mtl
(3)

1C ENCLURE

ENCLOSURE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

1. AD FIELD OFFICES
2. ADVISED BY ROUTING
3. SHIPS/US
4. DATE

100 e
AGENCY RMS STATE [REDACTED] b2
REQ. REG'D [REDACTED] (cc'd letter)
DATE FORM. 4/14/60 105 (encl)
HOW FORM. BY [REDACTED]

REC-50

WT-10-10-10-1080

16 JAN 4 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

615231 2843 PBN/RTJ/2LS
CLASS. UNCLAS
REASON FOR CLAS. 1
DATE OF REV. 6152319

NATLNT. SEC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILE IN 109-1080
ONE TIME USE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico
December 31, 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 109-27

CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

The following is an English translation of a newspaper article that appeared in the December 16, 1959 issue of "El Imparcial", a daily Spanish language newspaper printed in San Juan. The article is captioned:

"IN HAVANA
"CONGRESS OF RADIO ANNOUNCERS PRAISES
ALBIZU CAMPOS' SACRIFICE"

The article reads:

"Havana - The applause of hundreds of delegates and the public who attended the adjournment of the Inter-American Congress of Radio Announcers, held in Havana's National Capitol, was unanimous when Captain ANTONIO NUNEZ JIMENEZ, the personal envoy of Dr. FIDEL CASTRO, Cuba's Prime Minister, started his speech with 'a greeting to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS who lies ill and old in a Puerto Rican prison for wanting the same thing Jose Marti wanted for our country.'

"The Inter-American Congress of Radio Announcers met in Havana with delegates from almost all the Latin American countries. The Puerto Rican delegates were: J. A. TORRES MARTINO who presided the delegation; ANTONIO DIAZ VELAZQUEZ; RAUL DELGADO CUE and MIGUEL ALVAREZ. The topic of the Congress was: 'The Cuban Truth in the Antenna of America'.

"The Congress approved a resolution from the Venezuelan delegation, compromising itself to fight for the independence of Puerto Rico. Captain NUNEZ JIMENEZ was preceded by the Puerto Rican J. A. TORRES MARTINO who advocated the liberty of Puerto Rico.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/23/81 BY SP/AM/SC

6/23/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY 3842 PM/10/1985
REASON-FCIM 1. 2. 4. 2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/23/91

DECLASSIFIED BY SP/AM/SC
DATE 9-15-00

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SJ 109-27

"Captain MUÑEZ JIMENEZ adjourned the Congress and electrified the audience with the following words:

"In the first place, I want to say a few words because I was extremely moved by the delegate of our Puerto Rican sister country who, with tears in his eyes, showed us the infinite sadness of living, of having been born in a country where more than 400 years ago Columbus landed on American soil which is still a country without sovereignty and independence".

"I remember movingly the Cuban history lessons on the founding of the Cuban Revolutionary Party by Jose Marti. In one of its clauses, it was specified that the party founded by Marti and all those patriots of the last Cuban deed had as its goal to free Cuba and Puerto Rico... (Applause)".

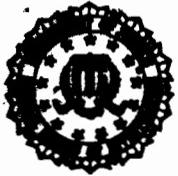
"And I remind our brother Delegate of Puerto Rico of those verses of the poetess Lola Rodriguez de Tio which say: 'Cuba and Puerto Rico are birds of a feather... (Applause)'. "

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is the self-admitted leader of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR).

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A source advised a Special Agent of the FBI on September 19, 1956 that ANTONIO DIAZ VELASQUEZ cooperates with the NPPR financially and in other ways when called upon to do so. (S) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - 2 -



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 109-27

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico
December 31, 1959

CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Reference is made to letterhead memorandum by Special Agent Robert G. Strong, dated and captioned as above at San Juan.

The source mentioned in the above referenced letterhead memorandum has furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/23/81 BY 2842 PMU/ETJ/las

ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-1080

ENCLOSURE

**PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
TITULER HEAD OF THE NATIONALIST PARTY
OF PUERTO RICO (NPPR)**

He is presently incarcerated in Puerto Rico for violations of insular laws growing out of the NPPR Revolution of October, 1950, being held by the Puerto Rican authorities in the Presbyterian Hospital in San Juan due to his very poor health. Although pardoned by the Governor of Puerto Rico on December 31, 1959, for violation of the Public Law 53 (Puerto Rican Smith Act), he remains in custody for insular violations.

(OVER)

Date 12/31

To

Director (105-11898) FILE # 3-1

Att. SECURITY SECTION

SAC Title PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
 ASAC IS - N

Supv.

Agent

SE

CC

Steno

Clerk

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/25/81 BY SP&A

ACTION DESIRED

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledge | <input type="checkbox"/> Open Case |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Assign.....Reassign..... | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare lead cards |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bring file | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare tickler |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Call me | <input type="checkbox"/> Recharge serials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Correct | <input type="checkbox"/> Return assignment card |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deadline | <input type="checkbox"/> Return file |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deadline passed | <input type="checkbox"/> Return serials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Delinquent | <input type="checkbox"/> Search and return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue | <input type="checkbox"/> See me |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Expedite | <input type="checkbox"/> Send Serials..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> File | <input type="checkbox"/> to |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For information | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit new charge-out |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Initial & return | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit report by |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leads need attention | <input type="checkbox"/> Type / 105-11898420 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Return with explanation or notation as to action taken. | <input type="checkbox"/> REC |

Attached is translation of article appearing
in Dec. 28, 1959 edition of NOT RECORDED

file
ENCLOSURE

See reverse side

4 JAN 6 1960
Joseph H. Ruiz
SAC San Juan
Office San Juan

105-11898

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL MUNDO
San Juan, Puerto Rico
December 28, 1959
Page 28; Cols. 5,6,7.

In 'Good Health'
ALBIZU CAMPOS LISTENED TO "LOS CHAVALES"
AT THE HOSPITAL
(From Saturday's final edition)
By Victor M. Padilla *PK*

The Nationalist leader, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, who is a patient at Presbyterian Hospital was part of the audience at a concert given by the musical group, "Los Chaveles de España", for the hospital patients.

When the Nationalist leader came out to the 2nd floor hall in his wheelchair, we tried to interview him but two detectives who accompanied him did not allow it, alleging that he was there as a prisoner and that no prisoner can be interviewed by the press without special permission from the Department of Justice.

In spite of that, we were able to greet him and the Nationalist leader answered affectionately by moving his head and smiling. The patient seemed to be in good health, in spite of the fact that his right side is paralyzed.

When ALBIZU CAMPOS reached the hall, a young nurse who apparently took care of him some time ago came to greet him and he kissed her hand.

The two detectives who accompanied him seemed cautious and worried and they went to Hospital Director ARTURO PLARD to prevent our photographer from taking pictures of the Nationalist leader.

At the beginning of the concert which took place in the hospital grounds, ALBIZU CAMPOS seemed thoughtful and meditative while listening to the first number which was the "pasodoble", "Bajo el Cielo de España". But much later when some dancers danced around the patio to the rhythm of castanets, he was smiling and seemed pleased.

cc: 1- Bureau
1- 3-1 (ALBIZU CAMPOS)

Translated by: E. Lafont
12/30/59

03 JAN 12 1960

ENCLOSURE 420
12/30/59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/25/08 BY 2842pm\jro/2009

We learned from several persons who take care of him daily that the Nationalist leader's health has improved noticeably in the last few days. Yesterday morning, according to what one nurse was telling another, ALBIZU CAMPOS walked around the hall for some time and seemed in good spirits. She also said that the patient speaks a few words already and that he understands her orders very well.

We also found out that when he was invited yesterday morning to attend the concert, ALBIZU CAMPOS seemed uninterested. Hospital Director ARTURO PLARD invited him personally.

Later, the Nationalist leader agreed to go down as far as the 2nd floor hall. But when they went to get him at 1:15 p.m., he again refused to go down, saying that he wanted to sleep a while. However, the nurses insisted until they succeeded in getting him to accompany them, together with the two detectives who watched him continuously.

The rest of the patients and the public who were listening to the concert did not notice ALBIZU CAMPOS' presence until the photographer tried to take pictures and the detectives tried to prevent him.

ALBIZU CAMPOS watched the artists attentively during the whole time. His right hand was on a pillow which he held on his lap, while he covered his face with the other hand and sometimes rested his chin on it.

A Picture of ALBIZU, captioned: "Mr. ALBIZU CAMPOS listens to a 'pasodoble' played by 'Los Chavales de España' during a performance given by them at the Presbyterian Hospital".

Chas T

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI ~~(San Juan)~~

DATE: 1/8/60

FROM : SAC, San Juan (66-711-Sub 1)

SUBJECT: MEASURES TO BE TAKEN UPON
DEATH OF PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPES

Remy memo dated 12/4/59 captioned as above.

The Bureau and New York are requested to delete "or radio-
gram" from paragraph (2), line 2, page 1.*mj*

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-7689) (RM)
- 1 - San Juan

JFS:mls
(4)

1d

*Handled on copy
Retained in file 1/11/60*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/25/81 BY 2842 PMV/JAS/RS

105-11898-
NOT RECORDED

12 JAN 11 1960

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

MJS
JAN 22 1960

F B I

Date: 1/14/60

Transmit the following in _____

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: Director, FBI (105-11898)

From: SAC, San Juan (3-1)

AP PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
IS - N*BKAD**RM*

Remyrad dated 12/31/59, reflecting that subject, along with 14 other NPPR leaders, was pardoned by the Governor of Puerto Rico on 12/31/59.

It has been determined that the records for these individuals have not yet been completed. As soon as their records are brought to date, the Bureau will be notified of the remaining sentences these individuals are to serve.

This matter being followed closely.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - San Juan

RGS: lmm
(4)

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE 6/25/81 BY 2842 PMW/AT/SRS

EX-100
REC-39
JAN 16 1960

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Date 1/14/60

To

Director BY FILE # 105-11898
Att. INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

- SAC Title
 ASAC
 Supv. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
 Agent IS - N
 SE REC-71
 CC
 Steno
 Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

- Acknowledge
 Assign.....Reassign.....
 Bring file
 Call me
 Correct
 Deadline
 Deadline passed
 Delinquent
 Discontinue
 Expedite
 File
 For information
 Initial & return
 Leads need attention
 Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.
- Open Case
 Prepare lead cards
 Prepare tickler
 Recharge serials
 Return assignment card
 Return file
 Return serials
 Search and return
 See me 105-11898-422
 Send Serials
to NOT RECORDED
 Submit new charge on 23 JAN 18 1960
 Submit report by
 Type

REC-71

58 JAN 21 1960
See reverse side

SAC
Office SAN JUAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/25/81 BY 2842 eml/rgj/mw

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL DIARIO DE NUEVA YORK

January 7, 1960

Page 7 29

WHY ISN'T ALBIZU CAMPOS FREED?

By Pedro A. Vazquez

San Juan - January 6 - Many Puerto Rican readers who are so interested in the issue in New York and many Latin American readers are not aware yet of the real scope of the pardon granted by Governor LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN to the maximum leader of insular Nationalism, Doctor PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, on the eve of the New Year. ALBIZU CAMPOS and his fourteen companions have been pardoned of prison sentences imposed on them for violations of a law which was annulled a long time ago, the so-called "Gag Law".

PEDRO ALBIZU will remain in prison, serving terms which were imposed on him for attacks with intent to kill and illegal possession of weapons and explosives.

For all those different charges, in virtue of the sentences decreed in 1951, ALBIZU CAMPOS was supposed to serve a total of 69 years in prison. The Nationalist leader was at the time 60 years old. If he had lived until the end of his sentence, DON PEDRO would have come out of prison in the year 2020, at the ripe age of 129.

This partial pardon will reduce the prison term and ALBIZU CAMPOS will be freed on or before 1970. His natural life, according to the general opinion, will not reach that year. He will die in prison, if he is not granted full pardon.

Why wasn't he granted this full pardon? This is the question being asked in the gatherings around the capital of Puerto Rico. There are several reasons:

1- The fear that, if this figure of Puerto Rican Nationalism, whose struggle, right or wrong, in favor of the independence of Puerto Rico has provoked continental admiration in all of Latin America, the people will become excited again and Puerto Rico will have to relive those unfortunate days of violence and death, provoked by the lowest kind of fanatic minorities.

cc: 1- Bureau
1- 3-1

1-1-1-422

Translated by: E. Lafont
1/13/60

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

3/25/2023
BY 2842 PMV

DATE
1/13/60

2- The fear, at the same time, that the friends of Cuba and Mexico and other countries, where Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPUS is considered "a liberator" will offer him refuge in order to continue in the United States a misleading and confusing propaganda against the United States and the Communists and their followers are ready to make full use of this opportunity.

3- The belief that if Dr. ALBIZU CAMPUS were fully and unconditionally pardoned, he would not receive the careful medical attention and the care that he is receiving in the accredited Presbyterian Hospital at the present time, where he is a permanent patient, costing the public taxpayer \$50 daily.

Dr. ALBIZU is well-cared for (and strictly guarded) in the Presbyterian; he is suffering from a cerebral thrombosis and other ailments. He is physically and mentally destroyed and in order to lengthen his life span, he requires absolute rest which he would not find if he returned to the frantic stage of the political battle.

In spite of these and other weighty reasons to refuse the Nationalist leader his full freedom, we believe that the present partial pardon is an empty gesture to the eyes of Latin America, granted only to perfect the steps which should have been taken a long time ago, after the annulment of the Gag Law, at the request and recommendation of the Civil Rights Committee. That law was a statute directed against seditious acts which are also sanctioned by other common laws and which disgusted the good sense of liberty and democracy of the Puerto Rican people.

The pardons which are granted at the beginning of a New Year should always have deep meaning, full of promises of liberty and of Christian feelings of forgiveness.

But, we must believe that perhaps Governor LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN, an old admirer and follower of Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPUS during years which have been called by MUÑOZ MARIN, himself, "mistakes of youth", abstained from granting a total pardon, so that he would not have to repent for his generous exercise of executive power later on.

The terrible remembrance of the 1950 mob attacks is still fresh in our minds. The remembrance, also terrible and of serious national and international consequences, of the attack on the Washington Chapter of the P.D.A. by a scanty group of U.S. International Police, is still fresh in our minds. History could repeat itself.

ELECTORAL AGITATION

We have just begun a month of a great deal of electoral activity in Puerto Rico. January 30 and 31st are the registration days for new voters.

This year, the individual citizen who seemed indifferent to elections is noticeably very interested in voting. There are many of them who have acquired the registration forms, of their own initiative, and have filled them out, waiting for the moment when they can sign them at the corresponding registration area.

This interest is especially noticeable in the increase of the followers of the Statehood Party; without this meaning that there is apathy in the Popular Party which is presided, governed and directed alone by the Bard (translator's note: name commonly given to the Governor) LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN, the owner of all the government machinery since 1941.

The Popular Party, at the end of almost twenty years in power, is conducting the most intensive campaign of its career, with the purpose of overpowering the turbulent wave which threatens it.

PR
In the ranks of the third party, third in voting strength, the ~~Independence~~ Party, presided by Dr. GILBERTO ~~CONCEPCION DE GRACIA~~, there is also a spirit of struggle on the issue of democratic elections; in spite of the fact that there is a PIP group, thinking of electoral abstinence.

DON GILBERTO has stated emphatically that "I will fight electoral abstinence, because of its defeating and suicidal nature. Electoral abstinence can only help the enemies of liberty".

The followers of the independence of Puerto Rico who advocate electoral abstinance are misguided. The ideal, the voter who abstains from voting is wrong.

Of course, the outlook for the Ideal of Puerto Rico's Independence, if we are respectful to the right of the free determination and will of the voters, is not very promising. From a total of 690,000 votes registered in all parties, the PIP only gathered 85,000 votes in the November 1956 elections. Since that time, the voting mass has expressed more and more their wish for a permanent union with the United States, which is one of the principles of the Commonwealth Constitution.

Economic factors of first order contribute to intensify this desire: the individual guarantees which, under the American flag, the Puerto Rican has enjoyed since 1898, without our pretending to say that these guarantees and rights are perfect; the fact that two territories which are noncontiguous and which have a racial heterogeneous composition have been admitted as states: Alaska and Hawaii; and the natural repulse which our Islanders feel towards the life of political violence, the continuous revolutions and the lack of guarantees, of which Cuba, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, Nicaragua and other "sister" countries are a living example...

This feeling of the majority of the Puerto Ricans constitutes a barrier to the PIP ideals and gives us an idea of the hardships that Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA and his followers will meet.

And, there is no reason to dream in Puerto Rico of the success of armed revolutions; nor other acts of violence which excite the revolutionary spirit of the countries of America, but which are contrary to the nature and will of the Puerto Ricans who are the only ones called to determine with authority their final destiny.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 2/3/60

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-11898)

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (3-1)

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
IS - N
(OO: SAN JUAN)b7
S.7.~~REC~~

For the information of the Bureau enclosed are four copies of a letter written to subject, NPPR titular leader, presently incarcerated in Puerto Rico, from ENRIQUE DE IZA, Caracas, Venezuela. The letter was furnished by the Division of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico. It has been translated into English from the Spanish.

It is believed that sources in Venezuela may desire this information *(RM)*

6/25/81
 CLASS. & EXT. BY *2842 Pmv/BTD/125*
 REASON-FCIM II. 1-2 4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW *6/25/91*

DODD/HOE
(INFO)
REVIEWED
 DECLASSIFIED BY *SP4/SA/BSC*
 ON *4/18/00*

2 - Bureau (105-11898) (Enc. 4) *RM*

1 - San Juan

RGS:am

(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SPECIFICALLY OTHERWISE.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED OF RULING
 SLIP(S) DATED 2-25-80
 DATE

REC-67

105-11898-423

7 FEB 5 1960

EX-130

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOR COPIES OF LETTER WRITTEN TO PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

TAL ENCLOSURES 4

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/28/88 BY SP4A PMV/MS/aw

10-11-88 432

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

ENRIQUE IZA
Construction Contractor
Post Office Box 3322
Caracas, Venezuela

Mr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
Puerto Rico

Caracas, January 15, 1960

My Dear Sir:

I have wanted to write to you for years because I am acquainted with the honest and brilliant struggle you have engaged in for the independence of Puerto Rico. Today, on reading in the newspapers that you have been "pardoned" of some of the charges by those who trample on the liberty of Puerto Rico, I could not help but take my pen in hand and tell you that we, the Basque Nationalist Youth, the entire Basque Nationalist country, admire you for your noble gesture of struggle for your dear Country.

We, respectable Sir, admire you; we have followed step by step the abuses against you; because of the mere fact that you are a nationalist, committed by your own brothers who have sold themselves to imperialism. We have felt as if they were abusing us, because Basque Nationalism in the struggle for our own independence, suffered, in the person of our master, SABINO DE ARAME YIGAIRI, the same abuses on the part of Spain. Basque Nationalism, as you well know, has sacrificed the life of many patriots for the liberty of the mother country; but we will not stop until we achieve this and if we do not, then, our sons will. Let us pray to God that the truth may shine some day, in spite of the miserly interests of the big and little nations and that they may recognize the right for our oppressed countries to be free.

Meanwhile, admired Don PEDRO, we, the Basque Nationalists, are with you spiritually. We wish that our help could be material, because we would help you willingly, since the only honesty and nobleness that we, those of us who struggle for independence, can find in the world must come from ourselves. I do not know if you will be allowed to receive this respectful greeting to you and all those who struggle for independence or if it will be stopped by the

cc: 4- Bureau
1- 3-1 (ALBIZU CAMPOS)
1- 100-3 (NPPR)
Translated by: E. Lafont
1/28/60

the lackeys of Yankee imperialism. If you do get it, receive
also our shouts of: Long live the Independence of Puerto
Rico!"

"Respectfully Yours,

ENRIQUE DE IZA

- Liaison Section
- Mr. Coleman

REC-8

103-11898-423

EX-109

Date: February 15, 1960

To: Office of Security
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
INTERNAL SECURITY - N

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/25/81 BY Q812

AM/LS/PL/RW

A copy of a letter directed to Pedro Albizu Campos, titular head of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR), from Enrique Iza, Caracas, Venezuela, is enclosed for your Department. A copy is also enclosed for [redacted]

Pedro Albizu Campos is confined under guard at the Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, Puerto Rico, because of his past NPPR activities.

The letter, translated from the Spanish language, was received from the Police of Puerto Rico.

Enclosure

1 - Director (Enclosure)

[redacted] b2
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Enrique Iza, Caracas, Venezuela, directed letter to Albizu, eulogizing Albizu and expressing his regret that Puerto Rico was under the government of the United States. He indicated he was a member of the Basque Nationalist Youth, an organization located in Venezuela.

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FEB 19 1960

MAIL ROOM

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DECODED COPY Radio Teletype

DEFERRED 2-15-60

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM SAC, SAN JUAN 152017

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, IS-N. LOCAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY
 NEWSPAPER SAN JUAN STAR THIS DATE CARRIED FRONT PAGE ARTICLE
 REFLECTING THAT COMMONWEALTH PAROLE BOARD TO CONSIDER RELEASE
 OF SUBJECT. JUAN GONZALEZ DELGADO, DI, POPR, AND FERNANDO
 ANABITARTE, DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE BOTH SAN JUAN ADVISED
 THIS DATE THEY HAD NO INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS. BOTH
 INVESTIGATING MATTER IMMEDIATELY AND WILL ADVISE SAN JUAN.
 MATTER BEING FOLLOWED CLOSELY AND BUREAU TO BE ADVISED.

RECEIVED: 6:07 PM RADIO

6:40 PM CODING UNIT

JAL

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6/25/81BY Q842 PmH/P

REC-87

EST/136
EST/124RELAYED TO 7M

Date 2/17/60

To

Director BU FILE # 105-11898

Att.

SAC Title

ASAC

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Supv.

IS-N

Agent

SE

CC

Steno

Clerk

.....

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DATE 6/25/81 BY Q842 PMV/PS/BS

ACTION DESIRED

- Acknowledge
- Assign.....Reassign.....
- Bring file
- Call me
- Correct
- Deadline
- Deadline passed
- Delinquent
- Discontinue
- Expedite
- File
- For information
- Initial & return
- Leads need attention
- Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

- Open Case
- Prepare lead cards
- Prepare tickler
- Recharge serials
- Return assignment card
- Return file
- Return serials
- Search and return
- See me
- Send Serials.....
to
- Submit new charge-out
- Submit report by
- Type

105-11898 *file* *Expo* *Capital*
SAC NOT RECORDED

13 FEB 1960

SAN JUAN

See reverse side

64 FEB 23 1960

3

3

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL MUNDO
San Juan, Puerto Rico
Page 2, Col. 1
Page 47, Col. 3

DOMINICAN CONGRESS

WILL DEMAND OAS TO HEAR CASE OF ALBIZU
CAMPOS' FREEDOM

Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic - The legislative Houses passed a resolution requesting from the United States and Puerto Rican officials the immediate release and unconditional pardon of the Puerto Rican patriot, DR. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. The resolution of the Dominican Congress recommended to the Executive Power that in case the present imprisonment of the Puerto Rican leader continues, they should look into the possibility of submitting the case to the Organization of American States for its consideration.

CALLED AN APOSTLE

The resolution was approved by both Houses with the legislators standing up in honor of DR. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS who was called in the resolution the "Apostle of Liberty and American Solidarity."

The bill was introduced by the deputy from the Santiago Province, RAFAEL VIDAL TORRES, in the House of Deputies, who pointed out "ALBIZU CAMPOS' merits and his devoted dedication to the cause of the Pan-American ideal and his great services for the principles of the Liberty, Justice and Solidarity of our countries."

DAMAGE HIS HEALTH

The Resolution of the Legislative Houses of the Dominican Republic added that "because of the apostolic efforts of ALBIZU CAMPOS in favor of the political liberation of his Country - the only one in the American conglomeration of hispanic origin that does not even enjoy national sovereignty - was condemned in the federal

cc: 2- Bureau
1- 105-3489
1- 100-3
1- 3-1

- 11818 -
ENCLOSURE

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DATE 6/28/01 BY 2842 PML/BS/MS/QSD

Translated by: E. Lafont
2/16/60

105-11898

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8

courts of the United States of America to a long prison sentence which he finished in the Atlanta penitentiary, with serious injury to his health."

UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT

The resolution also stated that "after serving the sentence in the United States, ALBIZU CAMPOS returned to his country; still a victim of unredemption, old and sick. Then, because of an armed uprisal in favor of independence, he was tried and imprisoned againsby the colonial Government which functions in said Island under the control of the United States. He was condemned to the unusual punishment of absolute solitary confinement and to a life sentence in the hands of a Governor who is so unaware of the most noble human feelings and who has fed at the expense of an old companion of battles and ideals and does not even feel pips Christian feelings towards him."

THEY ADMIRE ALBIZU

It also added that "the Dominican people, united to the Puerto Ricans by traditional and historical ties of language, religion, customs, equal devotion, respect, and human dignity, shares these worries concerning the health, life and freedom of the Great Fighter, whom our people also love and admire and for whom they hold the highest feeling of gratitude for his ardent statements in defense of our national rights when they were violated."

HUMAN RIGHTS

The resolution of the Dominican Congress stated further on that "the present situation of ALBIZU CAMPOS' case constitutes a flagrant violation of the human rights that all the nations of the Continent compromised to safeguard and defend, upon signing the San Francisco Charter which founded the United Nations. It is an irritating disregard for one of the inalienable rights whose exercise cannot be prevented by any human power, as has been recognized repeatedly by our Sacred Mother, the Apostolic Roman Catholic Church, by whose inspiration the institutions of all the Latin American countries have been constituted and developed."

COLONIAL VESTIGES

The Resolution also added that "Puerto Rico's issue represents in America one of the last traces of the colonialism which all the countries of the world are endeavoring to wipe out definitely, in order to establish the foundations over which social justice, the stability of institutions and the prosperity of the countries will rest."

DECODED COPY

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Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

 Radio Teletype

DEFERRED 2-13-60

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC SAN JUAN 131607

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6/25/81 BY 2842 PMV/LS/SPS/MS

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS, IS-DR, BUFILE 109-12-211; PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, IS-N, BUFILE 105-11898. ARTICLE IN EL MUNDO, FEBRUARY 13, 1960, DATELINED WASHINGTON, DC, AND ENTITLED "US DENIES VIOLATION OF RIGHTS IN ALBIZU CAMPOS CASE", REFLECTS US STATE DEPARTMENT REJECTED AN ACCUSATION OF CONGRESS OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC THAT US VIOLATES RIGHTS OF MAN IN CASE OF PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS AND THAT ACCUSATION WAS INTERPRETED AS PART OF PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN IN US AND LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO INFLUENCE PUBLIC OPINION IN FAVOR OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. ARTICLE STATES FULL SESSION OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CONGRESS LAST THURSDAY UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED RESOLUTION STATING US SHOULD BE TRIED BEFORE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES IF ALBIZU CAMPOS NOT RELEASED. FURTHER THAT OAS IS ASKING INTERAMERICAN PEACE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE AN ACCUSATION SIMILAR TO THAT OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND THAT US GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN ITS SUPPORT TO DECISION OF OAS. SPEAKING FOR STATE DEPARTMENT, LINCOLN WHITE STATED THERE IS NO FOUNDATION FOR ACCUSATION. IN CIRCLES OTHER THAN STATE DEPARTMENT, IT IS FEELT RESOLUTION OF DR CONGRESS IS SMOKE SCREEN TO COVER LATEST INJUSTICES OF TRUJILLO.

RECEIVED: 1:36 PM RADIO

C-59 EX 100 105-11898-25
23 FEB 17 1960

2:12 PM CODING UNIT HLB

Mr. Belmont

as Director

File cc
109-12-211
(TMH-DR)
Sub. Director - S. J. G.

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 Radio Teletype

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DEFERRED 2-16-60

DATE 6-25-81

BY 2842 PHW/25-221-Bland

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

FROM SAC SAN JUAN 162015

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, IS-N. REMYRAD FEBRUARY 15 LAST. CAPTAIN GONZALEZ, DI, POPR AND FERNANDO ANABITATE, DA OFFICE BOTH SAN JUAN ADVISED THIS DATE THAT THEY HAD MADE INQUIRY THROUGH COMMONWEALTH PAROLE BOARD. BOARD HAS ADVISED SUBJECT HAS SERVED MINIMUM TIME IN JAIL AND IS ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE FROM TIME SERVED STANDPOINT. THERE IS NO INDICATION AS YET THAT HE WILL BE PAROLED. THE CASE IS PRESENTLY UP FOR ROUTINE CONSIDERATION AS ARE OTHER CASES. IT IS A NORMAL ROUTINE MATTER. THE ABOVE OFFICIALS HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH BOARD THAT THEY BE IMMEDIATELY ADVISED OF ANY DECISION MADE BY BOARD. USUALLY ROUTINE IS TO NOTIFY WARDEN AT PENITENTIARY IN RIO PIEDRAS WHO RELEASES SUBJECT AND THEN NOTIFY POPR AND FBI. IN THIS SPECIAL CASE HOWEVER THE BOARD HAS BEEN ASKED TO NOTIFY POPR AND FBI PRIOR TO NOTIFYING THE WARDEN. THE BOARD HAD NO IDEA WHEN A DECISION WILL BE REACHED. BUREAU AND NY WILL BE ADVISED. MATTER BEING FOLLOWED.

RECEIVED:

EX 101

5:35 PM RADIO

6:01 PM CODING UNIT MJC

Mr. Belmont

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105-11898-426

24 FEB 23 1960

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REC-4
100-11000 — 426

1 - Liaison (Bartlett)
1 - Mr. Dunn
1 - Mr. Coleman

To: **Secretary of State**
Re: **Mr. E. G. Alibar**
Mr. L. Lopez Albizu
Commonwealth Parole Board
Puerto Rico, D. C.
From: **John Edgar Hoover, Director**
Subject: **PRISONERS GRANTED PAROLE**
COMMUNIST DOCUMENT - 2

BY COMINT SOURCE

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**
DATE 6/23/81 BY 2842

The "San Juan Star," a San Juan, Puerto Rico, newspaper, carried a front-page article on February 26, 1969, which states that the Commonwealth Parole Board has been considering the release of Pedro Albizu Campos, the leader head of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPP).

The Commonwealth Parole Board has advised that Albizu is eligible for parole having served the minimum time of his sentence. According to the Parole Board, consideration of Albizu's parole is a routine matter.

Albizu has been confined in the Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, Puerto Rico, since November 9, 1968, when he was transferred from the Commonwealth Penitentiary due to his poor physical condition.

Although the Parole Board has no idea when a decision will be reached, there is a possibility that Albizu will be paroled. Should Albizu be paroled, the NPP would undoubtedly celebrate his release in some manner.

This information is furnished you in view of the violent background of the NPP and particularly inasmuch as the President will visit in Puerto Rico for several days during February and March, 1969.

1 - 62-105883 (President's trip to South America)

1 - AAG Yeagley (By 0&G same date)

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TC: baw
(14)

Feb 18 10 23 AM '69
See yellow page 3.

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

INRECORDED COPY FILE # 62-105883-1

Mr. G. E. Thompson

~~Any information furnished concerning this matter will be given only upon your request.~~

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Department of Defense

2 - [REDACTED]

b2

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counter Intelligence Division

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

1 - Mr. J. Gorrell Moore
Director
Division of Security, BY COMBINED DIRECTOR
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. U. E. Baughman

YELLOW: Albizu is on the Security Index and designated a key figure. NPPR members have indicated that upon Albizu's death the Party would take some action in retaliation for his death. Juanita Ojeda, treasurer of the NPPR, was scheduled to visit in New York City beginning 2-15 in an effort to discuss NPPR activities with members in New York. Upon learning of the possibility that Albizu might be released, she cancelled her trip to be in Puerto Rico in the event that Albizu was paroled.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-11898)

DATE: 2/23/60

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (3-1)

SUBJECT: ~~PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS~~
IS - N

Enclosed are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning information sent to subject by postcard from ANTONIO ALFONSO BENITEZ in Havana, Cuba. The records of the Division of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico and the San Juan Office are negative concerning this individual.

The Bureau is requested to forward a copy of this memorandum to Legat, Havana, as they may have an interest in this matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/25/81 BY 2842 PHM/jas/kw

2-Bureau (RM)
1-San Juan

RGS:aro
(3)

ENCLOSURE

EX 105

105-11898-427

REC-89

SUBJ. CONTROL

ONI-OSI-ACSI
Ends Copy to State-CEA-SS-Legat, Havana (letter+enclosure)
by routing slip for b2
 info action
date 3-1-60
by JTC - ambo

F-69



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico
February 23, 1960

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
INTERNAL SECURITY - N

The Division of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico, has advised that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS received a postcard in Spanish from ANTONIO ALFONSO BENITEZ, Calle 72-B No. 4108, Marianao, Havana, Cuba. The message, as translated from the Spanish into English, is as follows:

"Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS:

The Puerto Rican JOSE MARTI. Greetings, Patriot, Elected destiny, Immortal of America, example and guide of our new generation!

Fraternally

ANTONIO ALFONSO BENITEZ
1/15/60 "

The reverse side of the card is a photograph of a pine tree decorated with pictures of FIDEL CASTRO and other apparent leaders of Cuba. On the tree appear several printed cards eulogizing the Cuban Revolution.

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is the self-admitted leader of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR), presently incarcerated for acts committed during the 1950 NPPR revolt.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/25/81

BY 2892 PMV/BTJ/RG

195-11872-427

ENCLOSURE

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George J. Brand Jr.

DEFERRED 3-11-60

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK
FROM SAC SAN JUAN 111823

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, IS-N. BUFILE 105-11898. AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN "THE SAN JUAN STAR," DAILY ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, DATED TODAY, REFLECTS THAT ANA MARIA CAMPOS, SISTER OF SUBJECT, ON MARCH 1 LAST WAS SUMMONED TO RIO PIEDRAS STATE PENITENTIARY FOR INTERVIEW BY A PRISON SOCIAL WORKER. SHE WAS HANDED DOCUMENTS REQUIRING THE APPROVAL OF THE SUBJECT BEFORE PAROLE MACHINERY CAN BE SET IN MOTION. ANA MARIA WAS ACCCOMPANIED BY [REDACTED] WHO REPORTEDLY OBJECTED TO SEEKING THE NEEDED CONSENT BECAUSE OF HER "UNCERTAINTY" THAT ALBIZU WILL REFUSE A PAROLE IF OFFERED, AS SUBJECT HAS BEEN QUOTED AS SAYING HE WILL BE THE LAST NATIONALIST TO LEAVE PRISON. THE SOCIAL WORKER, ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, EXPLAINED THE DOCUMENTS COULD BE RETURNED WITHOUT OBLIGATION IF ALBIZU HAS NO INTEREST IN A PAROLE. THE PRISON SOCIAL WORKER EXPLAINED TO THE "STAR" REPORTER HAROLD J. LIDIN THAT THE REQUEST IS A ROUTINE ACTION AND NOT TO BE INTERPRETED AS A SIGN THAT ALBIZU WILL SOON BE OFFERED HIS FREEDOM. CAPTAIN JUAN GONZALEZ DELGADO, DIVISION OF INTELLIGENCE, POLICE OF PUERTO RICO, ADVISED ON MARCH 19 LAST AND AGAIN THIS DATE THAT HE IS FOLLOWING MATTER CAREFULLY; HOWEVER, SINCERELY DOUBTS THAT ALBIZU WILL BE RELEASED IN THE NEAR FUTURE IF AT ALL. CAPTAIN CLAIMED THAT IF SUBJECT IS EVER RELEASED BOTH POLICE AND FBI WILL

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/25/81 BY 2542 PMW/BP 10/24

100-20000-12-224
1-CO 1000
1-20-1960

MAR 17 1960

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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S/15**DECODED COPY** **Radio** **Teletype**

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DEFERRED 3-14-60

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK
FROM SAC SAN JUAN 142035**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE 6/25/81 BY 3842 PMV/RJ/TJS/JW

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, IS-N, BUFILE 105-11898; NY FILE 100-47403. REMYRAD FEBRUARY 15, 1960. LOCAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY NEWSPAPER, "SAN JUAN STAR," THIS DATE CARRIED ARTICLE REFLECTING THAT THE COMMONWEALTH PAROLE BOARD HAD REFUSED ON MARCH 12 LAST THE SUBJECT'S PAROLE. THE MOTIVE FOR REFUSAL NOT MADE PUBLIC. BOARD CHAIRMAN STATED IN ARTICLE THAT DECISION BASED ON A STUDY OF ALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES RELATED TO THE CASE. THE ARTICLE FORECASTED THAT NATIONALIST CIRCLES PREDICTED A STEPPED-UP PROPAGANDA DRIVE AROUND LATIN AMERICA DEMANDING A PARDON FOR THE SUBJECT.

RECEIVED:

6:09 PM RADIO

6:49 PM CODING UNIT MJC

b7C

REC-12

401

B MAR 18 1960

*info re refusal of
Subject parole included
in ref to Director cc
HAG/Cagle 3/21/60 TC
also included in letter "NPPR-TS-N"
3/21/60 to Sec Sec, etc State, CSC, CSC, CSC,
at SE*

SEARCHED 3/21/60

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECODED COPY **Radio** **Teletype**

PAGE TWO FROM SAN JUAN 111823

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RE RECEIVE NOTIFICATION WELL BEFORE HIS RELEASE. MATTER BEING FOLLOWED CLOSELY BY SAN JUAN OFFICE AND BUREAU AND NEW YORK WILL BE ADVISED.

RECEIVED:

4:16 PM RADIO

4:47 PM CODING UNIT MJC

~~4:16 PM PARSONS FOR TELETYPE~~ALICE B. BERMONT*7/21/60*

Mr. Tolson
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

DECODED COPY~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~xxx Radio~~~~Teletype~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DEFERRED

3-16-60

6/25/91
CLASS. & EXP BY 2843 PMV/ATC/RU
REASON-FCIM II. 1-8-62
DATE OF REVIEW 4/25/91

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM SAC, SAN JUAN

162150

b2,b7D

NPPR, 18-N; BUFILE 62-7721. ADVISED SA DOUGLAS G.
BILLS ON MARCH 15, 1960 THAT

IN REPORTING ON HER RECENT TRIP TO

NYC, ADVISED

INDICATED

b7C,
DURING HER VISIT THAT HE HAD BEEN IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH
LAURA MENESSES DE ALBIZU (BUFILE 105-13532).

AND

[REDACTED] IS TAKING TRAINING IN
REVOLUTIONARY STRATEGY FURNISHED BY THE CASTRO GOVERNMENT,
AND SPECIFICALLY IS STUDYING THE OPERATION OF "HEAVY
ARTILLERY." [REDACTED] ALSO MENTIONED THAT MENESSES IS PLANNING
STILL ANOTHER TRIP TO SOUTH AMERICA, DATE UNKNOWN.
SAN JUAN IS FOLLOWING. *(Signature)*

RECEIVED: 6:45 PM RADIO

7:45 PM CODING UNIT

MLL

ORIGINAL--MR. BELMONT

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4015C
ON 4-18-00

105-11898-
NOT RECORDED
46 MAR 23 1960-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Cole

60-1117

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: March 21, 1960
To: Mr. U. E. Baumgardner
Chief
U. S. Secret Service
Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C.
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - N

BY COURIER SERVICE
~~6/25/60~~
CLASS. & EX. BY 2842 PROJ.
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW ~~6/25/60~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CLASS. & EXP. BY 2542 PMV/BT/AM
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/13/94~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Reference is made to my letter dated February 18, 1968, captioned "Pedro Albizu Campos, Internal Security - N."

The "San Juan Star," a San Juan English-language daily newspaper, in an article dated March 12, 1960, shows that the Commonwealth Parole Board had refused Albizu's parole. The motive for refusal was not made public. The chairman of the Commonwealth Parole Board stated in the article that the decision was based on a study of all the circumstances relating to Albizu's case. The article indicated that nationalist circles predicted a stepped-up propaganda drive around Latin America demanding a pardon for Albizu.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [REDACTED] of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (PNRP), recently stated that [REDACTED] of the PNRP in New York City, had been corresponding with Laura Meneses Albizu, who resides in Cuba. [REDACTED] stated that he had learned that [REDACTED] of the National Board of the PNRP, is receiving training in revolutionary strategy, which is being furnished by the Fidel Castro Government in Cuba. [REDACTED] is studying the operation of "heavy artillery." (1) 11

1 - AAG:Yeagley (By 0-6, same date)

1 - 105-11898 (Albizu)

TC : djw
(13)

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
MAR 21 1960
MAILED

51 MAR 25 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY EDITING**

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN CIRCUIT COURT - 7212

Mr. W. E. Daughman
Chief
U. S. Secret Service

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7C [REDACTED] also mentioned that Laura Mercedes Albizu
is planning another trip to South America. (RU)

Mendoza is the wife of Pedro Albizu Campos,
titular head of the PPK, and is considered the PPK's
foreign relations representative.

1 - Office of Security
Department of State

1 - Director [REDACTED] b2

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counter Intelligence Division

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

1 - Mr. J. Cordell Moore BY COURIER SERVICE
Director
Division of Security
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-163714)

3/10/60

SAC, SAN JUAN (105-446)

JUAN JACA HERNANDEZ
SM - N

The above captioned individual is on the SI and is presently incarcerated in the Rio Piedras Penitentiary for his participation in the 1950 MPPR uprising in P. R.

For the information of the Bureau, an article appeared in the "San Juan Star", a daily English language newspaper, dated 3/7/60, reflecting the fact that Dr. SANTOS P. AMADEO, local Civil Liberties Union representative, has filed a habeas corpus petition with the P. R. Supreme Court in the name of the subject. Dr. AMADEO, according to the article, claimed that if he wins this case, it may effect all the other Nationalists in jail, including PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS (Bufile 105-11898).

AMADEO argues that all verdicts should be declared null and void because of the following:

"1. That the petitioner was denied the right to have the jury polled, (declared how it voted). He points out that Commonwealth law prohibiting the polling of the jury was passed on December 29, 1950. The alleged crimes, he continues, were committed on October 30, 1950. Therefore the law is ex-post facto, AMADEO concludes.

"2. That the jury advised the judge that it had arrived at its verdict by a "majority" vote. AMADEO cites Commonwealth law 11, which requires a three fourths jury vote for conviction.

"3. That according to the U. S. Constitution, sixth amendment, a unanimous vote is necessary for conviction.

- 2 - Bureau
2 - San Juan
(1 - 3-1 (PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS)

105-11898-
NOT RECORDED
133 MAR 24 1960

RGS:mtl ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
(4) HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/25/81 BY 2842 pmv/btjew

SJ 105-446

"4. That the U. S. Constitution and the Jones Act require that a person be convicted only beyond all reasonable doubt. ANADEO indicates that a jury verdict less than unanimous does not comply with the above .

"Along with HERNANDEZ, 12 other Nationalists were convicted simultaneously of the same charges and given identical sentences. ANADEO pointed out in an interview last week that the fate of those other 12 rides with the Supreme Court's decision on the HERNANDEZ petition.

"Nationalist leader ALBIZU CAMPOS, ANADEO said, may be affected by the court's decision on this petition because in his case the law prohibiting the polling of the jury was also ex-post facto. That is, when he allegedly committed his crimes, he had the right to the polling of the jury.

"He added that if he loses the case he will appeal to the First U. S. Court of Appeals in Boston.

"ANADEO is a University of Puerto Rico professor of law who has long been a strong critic of the Puerto Rican judicial system. He said he has been studying the HERNANDEZ case for several months."

This matter will be followed and the Bureau so advised.

J. E. Johnson
1 - Mr. Coleman

Date: March 21, 1960
To: Mr. J. Cordell Moore
Director
Division of Security
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: JUAN JAGA HERNANDEZ
SECURITY MATTER - N

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/25/81 BY 2842
PMV/ATJ/RLS

The subject is presently incarcerated in the Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico Penitentiary for his participation in the November, 1950, Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) uprising in Puerto Rico. In 1950 he was president of the NPPR Arecibo Puerto Rico Municipal Board. He was sentenced to serve four life terms.

An article in the March 7, 1960, edition of the "San Juan Star," a daily English-language newspaper, shows that Dr. Santeo P. Amadeo, Civil Liberties Union representative, has filed a habeas corpus petition with the Puerto Rico Supreme Court in the name of the subject. According to the article, Dr. Amadeo claimed that if he wins this case, it may effect all the other nationalists in jail, including Pedro Albizu Campos.

Amadeo argues that all verdicts should be declared null and void because of the following:

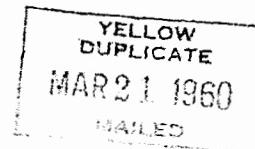
"1. That the petitioner was denied the right to have the jury polled, (declared how it voted). He points out that the Commonwealth law prohibiting the

1 - AAG Yeagley (by O-6)
1 - 105-11898/(Albizu)

TC:lbc
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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT



CONTRACTING FILED IN

Mr. J. Cordell Moore
Director
Division of Security
Department of the Interior

polling of the jury was passed on December 29, 1950. The alleged crimes, he continues, were committed on October 30, 1950. Therefore the law is ex-post facto, Amadeo concludes.

"2. That the jury advised the judge that it had arrived at its verdict by a 'majority' vote. Amadeo cites Commonwealth law 11, which requires a three fourths jury vote for conviction.

"3. That according to the U. S. Constitution, sixth amendment, a unanimous vote is necessary for conviction.

"4. That the U. S. Constitution and the Jones Act require that a person be convicted only beyond all reasonable doubt. Amadeo indicates that a jury verdict less than unanimous does not comply with the above.

"Along with Hernandez, 12 other nationalists were convicted simultaneously of the same charges and given identical sentences. Amadeo pointed out in an interview last week that the fate of those other 12 rides with the Supreme Court's decision on the Hernandez petition.

"Nationalist leader Albizu Campos, Amadeo said, may be affected by the court's decision on this petition because in his case the law prohibiting the polling of the jury was also ex-post facto. That is, when he allegedly committed his crimes, he had the right to the polling of the jury.

"He added that if he loses the case he will appeal to the First U. S. Court of Appeals in Boston.

Mr. J. Cordell Moore
Director
Division of Security
Department of the Interior

"Amadeo is a University of Puerto Rico professor of law who has long been a strong critic of the Puerto Rican judicial system. He said he has been studying the Hernandez case for several months."

Albizu is the titular head of the MPPR.

The "San Juan Star," in an article dated March 14, 1960, showed that the Commonwealth Parole Board, on March 12, 1960, refused Albizu's parole.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Director, FBI (105-1189)

DATE: March 30, 1960

FROM : Legat, Havana (105-878)

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
IS - N

Re San Juan letter to the Bureau dated February 23,
1960.

Enclosed are 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning captioned subject and 9 copies of a memorandum evaluating the sources used therein.

Careful consideration has been given to the sources concealed and T symbols have been used only where necessary to protect the sources.

b2
b7D

T-1 is [REDACTED]
T-2 is [REDACTED]
T-3 is [REDACTED]
T-4 is [REDACTED]

Instant memorandum has been classified confidential since it reflects results of investigation conducted by Legat sources in Havana.

The enclosed memorandum has been disseminated locally to the Counsellor of Embassy [REDACTED] on a circulation basis.

Extra copies of this letter and the enclosed memoranda have been prepared for forwarding by the Bureau to the San Juan office (3-1).

6/25/68
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 RMM/BTS/24
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/25/71

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RUC
4 - Bureau (Encl. 18)
(2-San Juan)
1 - Havana
ELS:MEG
(5)

REC- 88

105-1189-430

5 APR 5 1960

ENCLOSURE

EX-14

ACSI-55-2-San Juan
Copy to [REDACTED] INT-62
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 info action
date [REDACTED]
by [REDACTED]

ROUTE CONTROL

CONFIDENTIAL

61 APR 12 1960



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 30, 1960

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Reference is made to the memorandum dated March 30, 1960, captioned as above. The following is evaluation of sources used therein:

T-1, T-2, T-3 and T-4 have furnished reliable information in the past.

b6 b7c

6/25/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 Pmt/Pro/hs
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/25/91

DECLASSIFIED BY SAB/JAS/C
ON 4-18-00

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FOR APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY WRITING
SPECIAL AGENT
DATE 1-21-82

LHM #1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 30, 1960

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

T-1 advised on February 23, 1960, that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had received a postcard from ANTONIO ALFONSO BENITEZ, Calle 72-B No. 4108, Marianao, Havana, Cuba, which is quoted as follows:

"Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS:

The Puerto Rican JOSE MARTI. Greetings, Patriot, Elected destiny, Immortal of America, example and guide of our new generation!

Fraternally

ANTONIO ALFONSO BENITEZ
1/15/60"

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is the self-admitted leader of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico - NPPR who is presently incarcerated for acts committed during the 1950 NPPR revolt.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On March 21, 1960, T-2 advised that [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] b7C
T-3 and T-4, both of whom have a general knowledge of Communist activities in Cuba, advised that they have no knowledge of the activities of ANTONIO ALFONSO BENITEZ.

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DECLASSIFIED BY SAB/JAS/C
ON 4-18-80

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6/25/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 QMULBTJLRS
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2-4-2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/25/91

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
AMENDED BY ROUTING
(S) OF CLASS
DATE 7-11-82

LHM#2

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FC
4/27

Reporting Office SAN JUAN	Office of Origin SAN JUAN	Date APR 24 1960	Investigative Period 3/15-4/18/60
TITLE OF CASE PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, Aka.		Report made by SA ROBERT G. STRONG	Typed By: mtl
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - N.	

Synopsis:

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT G. STRONG, dated 10/22/59,
at San Juan.

- P* -

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *Robert G. Strong*
DATE 3/24/60~~

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The subject is carried as a key figure of the San Juan Office because of his position as leader of the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (NPPR).

The translation of articles in the San Juan Spanish language daily newspapers were made by translator ESTHER LAFONT.

Copies of the letterhead memorandum evaluating informants in this report have been disseminated locally to ONI, CIC, OSI and Secret Service.

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*APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *Robert G. Strong*
DATE 3/24/60*

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent In Charge <i>[Signature]</i>	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: <i>DECLASSIFIED BY SPABASIC ON 4-18-00</i>		<i>4-18-60</i>	<i>REC-44</i>
See Page 1A		<i>25 APR 24 1960</i>	<i>100-100-00</i>
<i>(6/25/81) San Juan 3-1 CLASS. & EXT. BY 2812 PMV/BTJ/RWS REASON-FCIM 11, 1-2 4.2 DATE OF REVIEW 6/25/91</i>		<i>FCI</i>	

Copy to **RAR-State** [redacted]
by routing slip for
 info action
date _____
by _____

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SJ 3-1

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

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- 1 - ONI, 10th ND, SJ (By Hand)
- 1 - 471st CIC Detachment, SJ (By Hand)
- 1 - OSI, Ramey AFB (RM)
- 1 - Secret Service, SJ (By Hand)
- 1 - Chicago, (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York {100-47403} (Info) (RM)
- 1 - WFO (Info) (RM)
- 3 - San Juan (3-1)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SJ 3-1

Revised plans concerning the steps to be taken by the San Juan Office upon the death of the subject were furnished to the Bureau by letter dated 12/4/59, captioned, "MEASURES TO BE TAKEN UPON DEATH OF PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS."

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

SJ T-1 is [REDACTED]

Location

[REDACTED]
Characterizations of LUIS
MANUEL O'NEILL and LAURA
MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS.

b2
b7C
b7D

SJ T-2 is [REDACTED]

The MPTPR was characterized by former PSI
[REDACTED]

LEADS:

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND WFO DIVISIONS (INFORMATION)

A copy of this report is being furnished to the above offices, inasmuch as there has been NPPR activity in those areas in the past, and investigation of the NPPR has been conducted in those areas.

SAN JUAN DIVISION

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

1. Will maintain contact with Captain JUAN GONZALEZ DELGADO, Division of Intelligence, POPR, concerning subject's physical condition and status of incarceration.

2. Will report data concerning current Nation-alist activities of the subject, or activities related to the subject.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SJ 3-1

1. Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. A suitable photograph is is not available.
5. Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. Subject is employed in a key facility and is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are
7. This report is classified Confidential because (state reason) data reported from informants SJ T-1 through SJ T-2 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants and compromise their future effectiveness. (P.U.)
8. Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) of his incarceration and poor health.
9. This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) subject continues as leader of the NPPR.
11. Subject's SI card is tabbed Detcom.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- C* -
COVER PAGE

53

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Copy to:
- 1 - ONI, 10th ND, SJ
 - 1 - 471st CIC Detachment, SJ
 - 1 - OSI, Ramen AFB
 - 1 - Secret Service

Report of: SA ROBERT G. STRONG
Date: APR 21 1960

Office: SAN JUAN

Field Office File #: SJ 3-1
Title: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Bufile 105-11898
Bureau File #:

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - N

Synopsis: Subject continues to be confined in Presbyterian Hospital under 24-hour guard by POPR. Present physical condition of subject satisfactory. Informants and NPPR propaganda indicate subject still supreme leader of NPPR.

~~6/25/91~~ - P* -
CLASS. & DTG. BY ~~6/25/91~~
REASON-POLY II, 1-2422
~~DATE OF REVIEW 6/25/91~~

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ON ~~4-18-00~~

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~~6080~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
APPROPRIATE
REPORTING
CLASSES
1-82
encl

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SJ 3-1

DETAILS:

I. STATUS OF INCARCERATION

Captain JUAN GONZALEZ DELGADO, Division of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico (DI, POPR), San Juan, Puerto Rico, advised SA ROBERT G. STRONG on April 4, 1960 that ALBIZU continues to be confined at the Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, Puerto Rico, under 24-hour guard by agents of the DI. Captain GONZALEZ stated that two DI agents are stationed outside the hospital room of ALBIZU at all times to prevent his escape and to prevent visits to him from unauthorized persons.

According to Captain GONZALEZ, the only persons who are authorized to visit ALBIZU regularly are his daughter, ROSA ALBIZU O'NEILL, and her husband, LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL, and ALBIZU's sister, ANA MARIA CAMPOS. He added that JUANITA QJEDA regularly brings clean clothing and miscellaneous items for ALBIZU as does SALVADOR GONZALEZ. He stated, however, that these two do not enter the room. He advised that any other person desiring to visit ALBIZU must obtain permission from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Department of Justice.

Captain GONZALEZ stated that to his knowledge there are no plans to either release ALBIZU or return him to the State Penitentiary, from which he was transferred on November 9, 1956 due to his poor physical condition.

SJ T-1 advised on May 7, 1959 that at a National Board meeting of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) held on May 3, 1959, in Santurce, Puerto Rico, LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL was elected President of the NPPR National ~~OU~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SJ 3-1

Board and that JUANITA OJEDA was elected Treasurer of the NPPR National Board.

(S)u
SALVADOR GONZALEZ, according to POPR reports, is a member of the NPPR and a close associate of several of the Party's leaders.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

An article appearing in "El Imparcial", a San Juan Spanish language daily newspaper dated January 1, 1960, reflects that the subject was one of fifteen NPPR leaders who are serving sentences at the Insular Penitentiary and who were pardoned on December 31, 1959 by Governor LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN. The pardons were limited to sentences being served under Law 53 (Insular Subversive Act) which was repealed about two years ago. Those pardoned by the Governor will remain in prison serving other sentences.

The "San Juan Star", a San Juan English daily newspaper dated February 15, 1960, reflected an article indicating that the Puerto Rican Commonwealth Parole Board is presently considering the release of the subject.

Captain GONZALEZ, DI, POPR, advised on February 16, 1960 that the Parole Board has advised that the subject has served a minimum time in jail and is eligible for parole from a "time served" standpoint. According to the Captain, there is no indication that he will be paroled.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SJ 3-1

An article appeared in the "San Juan Star" on March 14, 1969 reflecting that the Commonwealth Parole Board had refused on March 12, 1960 to parole the subject. The reason for refusal was not made public. The article forecasted that Nationalist circles predicted a stepped up propaganda drive throughout Latin America demanding a pardon for the subject.

II. HEALTH STATUS

During the months of January and April, 1960, Captain GONZALEZ advised SA ROBERT G. STRONG that ALBIZU's condition is most favorable. He advised before that ALBIZU does not have more than slight control over his right arm and leg movements and his speech is greatly impaired. The most significant improvement within the past six months is the fact that ALBIZU has recently been able to get out of his wheel chair and with the aid of crutches, walk approximately ten to twelve feet and return to his chair.

III. LEADERSHIP STATUS

[SJ T-1 advised on April 12, 1960] that ALBIZU is still considered the supreme leader of the NPPR in spite of his incarceration. He stated that ALBIZU is revered by members of the NPPR and that they look upon him as a martyr and hero of the Puerto Rican struggle for independence.

[On November 28, 1959, SJ T-2 gave] as an example of ALBIZU's popularity, the fact that on November 22, 1959 a large picture of the subject was placed in front of the speakers stand at the Constituent Convention held by the MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (Puerto Rican Independence

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SJ 3-1

Movement) (MPIPR), held at Ponce, Puerto Rico. Some 1,300 persons were present and a very large ovation was given by these individuals, some of whom were NPPR sympathizers.

The MPIPR is characterized on the appendix page attached hereto.

IV. PRESS COMMENTS CONCERNING ALBIZU

"El Mundo", a Spanish language San Juan daily newspaper, according to an article dated November 19, 1959, quoted a United Press International Press Release date lined at Havana, Cuba, indicating that a resolution was introduced at the Congress of the Confederation of Cuban Workers, proposing that this confederation declare itself in favor of independence for Puerto Rico, and for the release of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

An article which appeared in "El Imparical", a San Juan daily Spanish language newspaper dated December 16, 1959 and captioned "In Havana Congress of Radio Announcers Praises ALBIZU CAMPOS Sacrifice", states:

"The applause of hundreds of delegates and the public who attended the adjournment of the Inter-American Congress of Radio Announcers, held in Havana's National Capitol, was unanimous when Captain ANTONIO JUNEZ JIMENEZ, the Personal envoy of Dr. FIDEL CASTRO, Cuba's Prime Minister, started his speech with 'A greeting to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS who lies ill and old in a Puerto Rican prison for wanting the same thing JOSE MARTI wanted for our country.'"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SJ 3-1

An article appeared in the "El Diario de Nueva York", a Spanish language daily newspaper printed in New York, dated January 7, 1960, with caption "Why Isn't ALBIZU CAMPOS Freed?" The article comments on the action taken by Puerto Rican Governor LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN on December 31, 1959, when he pardoned the subject and fourteen other incarcerated NPPR members for their sentences under the Insular Law 53. The article states that the partial pardon given to ALBIZU will reduce his prison term and he will be freed on or about 1970. The question is then asked, Why wasn't he granted a full pardon? The article states that he was not pardoned because the people would become excited again and Puerto Rico would have to relive those unfortunate days of violence and death provoked by the lowest kind of fanatic minorities. The article states that he was not released because his friends in Cuba and Mexico and other countries where he is considered a liberator and martyr would offer him refuge so that he could be used in propaganda against the United States. Another reason he was not released, according to the article, was that he would not receive the care and medical attention necessary to keep him alive.

V. PLANS FOR ACTION WHEN ALBIZU DIES

SJ T-1 advised on October 22 and November 5, 1959 that LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL and PAULINO CASTRO have undertaken the project of collecting funds for a suitable casket and to pay for a funeral befitting their leader, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS at the latter's death. O'NEILL has stated that although there is a movement underway to have ALBIZU buried in Ponce, Puerto Rico, this will not be permitted. At ALBIZU's death, it is anticipated that his body will be taken to Ponce where it will lie in state for a day or two.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SJ 3-1

and then it will be brought to San Juan for burial in the Old San Juan Cemetery. O'NEILL supposedly received information from LAURA MENESSES DE ALBIZU which indicates she is satisfied with this arrangement. (u)

PAULINO CASTRO has been a member of the NPPR since 1928. He was the self-admitted General Secretary of the NPPR from 1937 to 1947. He is presently active in distributing NPPR literature.

LAURA MENESSES DE ALBIZU, wife of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, was born in Peru, became a U. S. citizen through her marriage with ALBIZU and lost U. S. citizenship because of long residence outside of the United States. She presently resides in Havana, Cuba. SJ T-1 advised on February 4, 1960 that she is the Plenipotentiary of the NPPR. (u)

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

The records of the Division of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico, as checked by SA STRONG on April 15, 1960, failed to reflect any additional information concerning the subject, other than that reported above.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

28 3-1

APPENDIX

MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO
(Puerto Rican Pro Independence Movement) (MPIPR)

A confidential source advised on January 31, 1959, that the MPIPR was formed at a meeting of former leaders of the PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (Puerto Rican Independence Party) (PIP), a legally constituted political party, in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, on January 11, 1959, as a result of discussions by various PIP members who were dissatisfied with the PIP and who desired to form a more active organization. The announced purpose of the MPIPR was to work for the complete independence of Puerto Rico through propaganda and other peaceful means. The source advised that no information had come to his attention indicating that the MPIPR advocated the use of violence as a means of obtaining independence for Puerto Rico.

According to public statements, the MPIPR is a non-partisan organization which will accept into membership any individual who believes in independence for Puerto Rico, regardless of the group or party with which he is affiliated, and will accept as an affiliate any pro-independence organization which agrees to abide by the MPIPR Declaration of Principles.

The MPIPR General Secretariat and the MPIPR Directive Mission are composed of leaders of the independence movement in Puerto Rico and include leaders of other independence seeking organizations, including the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR).

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The above source was in a position to furnish accurate information regarding the organization, aims and purposes of the MPIPR.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. SJ3-1

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico

APR 21 1960

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

INTERNAL SECURITY - N

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Robert G. Strong, dated and captioned as above at San Juan.

All confidential informants and sources mentioned in this report have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DATE 6/23/81 BY 2842 Pmv/ATG/rws

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105- 11898)

DATE:

DEC 8 1960

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (66-711 Sub 1)

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
IS-N1
Remylet 12/4/59 regarding San Juan plans captioned
"Measures to be Taken Upon Death of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS."Enclosed for the Bureau and New York are revised copies
of the above plan.cc enclosure maintained Room 1260
TC2-Bureau (Enc 2) (RM)
1-New York (Enc 1) (R)
1-San Juan
RPP:vv
(4)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6/25/81 BY 2842 print/030/265

105-11898-

NOT RECORDED
NOV 30 1960

DEC 5 1960

ENCLOSURE
12/5/60
12/5/60SUBJ: 105-11898
CJW

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reporting Office SAN JUAN	Office of Origin SAN JUAN	Date APR 2 1960	Investigative Period 10/4-11/22/60
TITLE OF CASE PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, Aka. CLASS. & EXT. BY 2840 PMV/BSJ/PW REASON-FCIM IN 1-2-4 2 2 DATE OF REVIEW 6/25/91		Report made by RAYMER P. PETERS, Jr.	Typed By: VV
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - N	

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Synopsis:

REFERENCE

Report of SA ROBERT G. STRONG dated 4/21/60 at San Juan.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE

The subject is carried as a key figure by the San Juan Office in view of his position as leader of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR).

Copies of the letterhead memorandum evaluating informants in this report have been disseminated locally to ONI, CIC, OSI and Secret Service.

Revised plans concerning the steps to be taken by the San Juan Office upon the death of the subject are being furnished to the Bureau by separate communication.

Copies of this report are being furnished to Chicago, New York and WFO for information purposes.

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 1-Bureau (105-11898) (RM) 1-ONI, 10th ND, SJ (By Hand) 1-471st CIC Detachment, SJ (By Hand) 1-OSI, RAFB (RM) 1-Secret Service, SJ (By Hand) 1-Chicago (Info) (RM) 1-New York (Info) (RM) 1-WFO (Info) (RM) 3-San Juan (3-1)	105-11898-432 REC 52		
	DEC 18 1960 BY [Signature]	NOV 30 1960	

Copy to **RAB, State** [redacted] Sec. Sec.,
by routing slip for **Robert BA**

info action

date **12-12-60**

by **Robert BA**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SUBJ. CONTROL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF **[redacted]**
DATE **3-22-60**

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

SJ T-1 is [REDACTED]

b2
b7D

SJ T-2 is [REDACTED]

SJ T-3 is [REDACTED]

SJ T-4 is [REDACTED]

SJ T-5 is [REDACTED]

SJ T-6 is [REDACTED]

File Where Located

[REDACTED]
3-1-1601

Characterizations of
LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL,
OLGA VISCAL GARRIGA,
LAURA MENESSES DE ALBIZU,
JUAN JUARBE JUARBE

[REDACTED]
3-1-1633

Characterization of
OLGA VISCAL GARRIGA

LEADS

SAN JUAN DIVISION

At San Juan, Puerto Rico

1. Will maintain contact with Captain JUAN GONZALEZ DELGADO, DI, POPR, concerning subject's physical condition and status of incarceration.
2. Will follow and report subject's activities and NPPR activities relative to him.

B
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. A suitable photograph is is not available.
5. Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
7. This report is classified CONFIDENTIAL because (state reason) data reported from SJ T-1 through SJ T-6 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof X DU

8. Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) of his incarceration and poor health.

9. This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) subject continues as leader of the NPPR.

11. Subject's SI card x is is not tabbed Detcom.
 Subject's activities x do x do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

C*
COVER PAGE~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

1-ONT, 10th ND, SJ (By Hand)
 1-471st CIC Detachment, SJ (By Hand)
 1-OSI, RAFB (RM)
 1-Secret Service, SJ (By Hand)

Report of:

RAYMER P. PETERS, Jr.

Office: SAN JUAN

Date:

11/28/60

Field Office File #:

3-1

Bureau File #:

105-11898

Title:

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - N

Synopsis:

Subject continues to be confined in Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, Puerto Rico under full time guard by POPR. Current physical condition satisfactory. Informants, NPPR activities and propaganda indicate subject still is considered supreme leader of the NPPR.

-P*-

DETAILSI. STATUS OF INCARCERATION

On October 20, 1960 Captain JUAN GONZALEZ DELGADO, Division of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico (DI, POPR), San Juan, Puerto Rico advised that subject ALBIZU continues to be confined at the Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, Puerto Rico under a 24-hour guard by personnel of the DI, POPR. Two DI, POPR Agents are stationed outside the hospital room of ALBIZU to prevent his escape and to prevent visits by unauthorized persons.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

ADVISED BY ROUTING
AND FIELD OFFICESCLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PM/RTJ/22
REASON-FOM II, 1-2-4-22

DATE OF REVIEW 6/25/91

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4/JASLC
ON 10-18-00

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

According to Captain GONZALEZ, the only persons who are authorized to visit ALBIZU are his daughter, ROSA ALBIZU de O'NEILL, and her husband, LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL, and ALBIZU's sister, ANA MARIA CAMPOS. He stated that JUANITA OJEDA regularly brings clean clothing and miscellaneous items for ALBIZU as does SALVADOR GONZALEZ. He stated, however, that these two do not enter the room. He advised that any other person desiring to visit ALBIZU must obtain permission from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Department of Justice.

Captain GONZALEZ stated that to his knowledge there are no plans to either release ALBIZU or return him to the State Penitentiary, from which he was transferred on November 9, 1956 because of poor physical condition.

Confidential Informant SJ T-1 advised on May 7, 1959 that at a National Board meeting of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) held on May 3, 1959 in Santurce, Puerto Rico, LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL was elected President of the NPPR National Board and JUANITA OJEDA was elected Treasurer of the NPPR National Board. As of August 16, 1960 they continue to hold their respective positions according to SJ T-1. (QH)

SALVADOR GONZALEZ, according to POPR reports, is a member of the NPPR and a close associate of several of the party's leaders.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

II. HEALTH STATUS

[On May 10, 1960 SJ T-1 reported that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, hospitalized at the Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, cannot speak intelligibly and his only means of communication is through facial expression and use of his left arm. (QH)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On September 15, 1960 SJ T-4 reported that Dr. RICARDO CORDERO of Santurce, Puerto Rico, apparently well trusted by the Nationalists, had examined subject ALBIZU and had advised the ALBIZU family that ALBIZU had been receiving proper treatment at the Presbyterian Hospital where he is presently incarcerated. (Q) u

III. LEADERSHIP STATUS

(Q) u
On April 19, 1960 SJ T-1 reported that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS continues to be considered the supreme leader of the NPPR, even though he is still incarcerated.

On April 26, 1960 SJ T-1 reported that on April 24, 1960, during a period of strife in the NPPR over instructions issued by NPPR National Board President LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL to the effect that NPPR members should not participate in religious ceremonies honoring Nationalist heroes, a summary of these instructions were smuggled into the hospital where PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is confined. Informant stated that subject ALBIZU indicated strong disapproval of the instructions. (Q) u

(Q) u
On May 10, 1960 SJ T-2 reported that NPPR leaders in New York City consider PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS to be the undisputed leader of the NPPR.

(Q) u
On August 8, 1960 SJ T-4 reported that JUANITA OJEDA, NPPR Treasurer, had recently told of helping PINTO GANDIA visit subject ALBIZU in the hospital during PINTO's visit to Puerto Rico. OJEDA stated that she distracted the attention of the Detectives guarding ALBIZU's room while PINTO slipped into the room and embraced subject ALBIZU.

DI, POPR memorandum dated July 13, 1960 confirmed the above incident which occurred July 12, 1960.

(Q) u
On October 26, 1954, JULIO PINTO GANDIA was sentenced to six years imprisonment following his conviction in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on October 12, 1954, for violation of Section 2384, Title 18, U. S. Code (seditious conspiracy). On March 29, 1959, he was conditionally released from the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(On July 28, 1960 SJ T-5 reported) that at a "Protest meeting on the anniversary of the military invasion of Puerto Rico" celebrated by the NPPR July 24, 1960 at the Casino Montecarlo, New York City, the speakers dais was decorated with pictures of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and FIDEL CASTRO.

(On October 4, 1960 SJ T-1 reported) that LAURA MENESES de ALBIZU stated in July, 1960 that FIDEL CASTRO and various revolutionary leaders are still aware that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is still alive in Puerto Rico and that the NPPR is the only real force for independence in the island.

~~Latin America~~~~Puerto Rico~~~~Europe~~

LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS is the wife of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. She was born in Peru and became a United States citizen through marriage with ALBIZU. She lost her citizenship because of long residence outside of the United States. She presently resides in Havana, Cuba. SJ T-1 advised on February 4, 1960 that she is the Plenipotentiary of the NPPR.

A DI, POPR memorandum dated September 4, 1960 contains a report by two Detectives guarding the subject at the Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, on September 4, 1960. The report states that during the morning of the above date two men attempted to enter the subject's room and to embrace the subject, but were prohibited from doing so by the guards. The individuals told the guards that they had come to visit the leader of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico.

IV. RELEASE EFFORTS

The San Juan, Puerto Rico Spanish language newspaper "El Mundo", July 19, 1960 edition, carried an article containing the following:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~*P.R. U.S.A.*

"Attorney CONRAD LYNN, representative of the Society for Advancement of Colored People, was unable to see Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, as he had wished. He stated that Secretary of Justice HIRAM CANCIO had informed that he - CANCIO - was too ill to decide if LYNN could, or could not, see the Nationalist leader.

"LYNN arrived in Puerto Rico last Sunday for the purpose of consulting PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in order to determine the steps to be taken to secure the release of the Nationalist leader. The U. S. attorney was one of the defense attorneys for Don PEDRO in 1951 when he was tried in connection with the Nationalist incidents. In 1954 he presented a writ of habeas corpus in Federal Court in favor of Don Pedro, which writ was denied."

V. MISCELLANEOUS

[On June 28, 1960 SJ T-3 reported] that LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL plans to write a book on the NPPR and the life and activities of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

On August 1, 1960 SJ T-1 reported that an officer of the Cuban Revolutionary Army had stated in July, 1960, in Cuba, that there were 38 "Columns" of Cuban militia bearing the name of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and that these 38 "Columns" were dedicated to fight in Puerto Rico eventually. The nature and numerical composition of a "Column" were not described to the informant.

VI. PLANS FOR ACTION AFTER DEATH OF ALBIZU

On October 31, 1960 SJ T-6 reported that OLGA VISCAL GARRIGA, NPPR member, when visiting in Cuba in March, 1960 met with LAURA MENESSES DE ALBIZU, JUAN JUARBE JUARBE and Che GUEVARA and wife. At this meeting Che GUEVARA declared that it was necessary to take advantage of every opportunity to make anti-U. S. propaganda and that he was therefore placing

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\$40,000 in a bank account, name and address of bank not mentioned, which money is to be used upon the death of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS for the purpose of carrying out the following plan.

A famous French embalmer, the one who embalmed the body of the late Pope, has been contacted and has agreed to come to Puerto Rico to embalm the body of ALBIZU shortly after his death. This embalmer has guaranteed that he can embalm the body in such a manner so as to insure that it remains in a composed state for at least a year and a half. The body of ALBIZU will thereafter be transported throughout Puerto Rico, Cuba, Latin America and Europe, during which tour LAURA MENESSES DE ALBIZU will make appropriate anti-American pro-Puerto Rican independence speeches.

Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico

[On January 24, 1957, SJ T-1 advised that JUAN JUARBE served as Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the NPPR for several years prior to about 1953 or 1954 when he was removed from that position by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.]

[On February 4, 1960, SJ T-1 advised that JUARBE is again Secretary of Foreign Affairs and living in Cuba.]

Organization Chart

POPR records indicate OLGA ISABEL VISCAL GARRIGA on May 11, 1952, was sentenced to from 1 to 10 years imprisonment following her conviction on charges of violation of Commonwealth Subversive Activities Law 53. Also, VISCAL received an additional sentence of 930 days on 31 separate counts of contempt of court. She was granted parole on August 9, 1955, following public renunciation of the NPPR, and on September 20, 1957, was pardoned by Governor LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN.

[On May 2, 1957, SJ T-1 advised that OLGA VISCAL said she had in no way changed her attitude toward the NPPR and she was as good a member as she ever was. She informed SJ T-1 that the only reason she had made public statements that she was no longer a member of the NPPR was to enable her to obtain her pardon.]

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SJ 3-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

freedom from prison on parole. She said she was encouraged in this by her father, who is violently opposed to her NPPR activities.

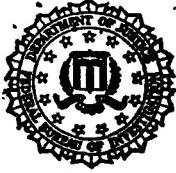
SJ T-6 advised on August 11, 1960 that OLGA VISCAL GARRIGA went to Cuba on about July 24, 1960 at the direction and expense of the NPPR.

~~Che~~ GUEVARA is the Director of the National Bank of Cuba.

-7*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 3-1

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
INTERNAL SECURITY - N

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent
RAYMER P. PETERS, Jr., dated and captioned as above at
San Juan.

All confidential informants utilized in the above
report have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to
be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/25/81 BY avp/PML/arg/jw

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 FOIPA
 DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552 (b)(1) (b)(2) (b)(3) (b)(4) (b)(5) (b)(6) (b)(7)(A) (b)(7)(B) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D) (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(F) (b)(8) (b)(9)Section 552a (d)(5) (j)(2) (k)(1) (k)(2) (k)(3) (k)(4) (k)(5) (k)(6) (k)(7)

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

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HQ 105-11898-NR document dated 03/17/61.

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 X For this page X
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5/22

5:25

Reporting Office SAN JUAN	Office of Origin SAN JUAN	Date MAY 16 1961	Investigative Period 5/1 - 9/61
TITLE OF CASE PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, aka 7/9/81		Report made by RAYMER P. PETERS	Typed By: AJV
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PONY (SJ) 22 REASON-FCIM VI. 1-2-4-2-2 DATE OF REVIEW 7/9/81		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - N	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

REFERENCE

Report of SA RAYMER P. PETERS, Jr. November 8, 1960 at San Juan.

- P* -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND OFFICES
ADVISER DATE
SLIP(S) OF 7/9/81
DATE 3/17/82

ADMINISTRATIVE

The subject is carried as a key figure by the San Juan Office in view of his position as leader of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR).

Copies of the letterhead memorandum evaluating informants in this report have been disseminated locally to ONI, CIC, OSI and Secret Service.

Copies of this report are being furnished to Chicago, New York and WFO for information purposes.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF 7/9/81
DATE 3/17/82

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made:	<p>⑦ - Bureau (105-11898 (RM)) 1 - ONI, 10th ND, SJ (By hand) 1 - 471st CIC DETACH., SJ (By hand) 1 - OSI, RAFB (RM) 1 - Secret Service, SJ (By hand) 1 - Chicago (Info) (RM) 1 - New York (Inf) (RM) 1 - WFO (Inf) (RM) 3 - San Juan (3 - 1)</p> <p>b2</p>		REG-91 EX-113
	<p>105-11898-434 17 MAY 18 1961 _____</p>		
	<p>DECLASSIFIED BY SPABJA/SIC ON 4-18-00</p>		

Copy to RAFB, SJ, ONI, SJ, ONI
by routing slip for J. INTERIOR, ONI

info action

date 5-26-61
by T.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

MAY 26 1961

SJ 3-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

SJ T-1: [REDACTED]

Characterization of LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL,
JUANITA OJEDA and OLGA VISCAL

SJ T-2: [REDACTED]

3-1-1655 and
Characterization of OLGA VISCAL

SJ T-3: [REDACTED]

b2

b7C

b7D

FUPI:

FLN:

MPIPR:

APU:

MLPR

"Peacemakers"

Former PSI

Former

and

Source who furnished pamphlet re this
organization was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
who requested that his identity be
concealed.

LEADS

SAN JUAN

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

- 1) Will maintain contact with the Division of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico, concerning the subject's physical condition and status of incarceration.
- 2) Will follow and report subject's activities and NPPR activities relative to him.

B.
COVER PAGE

SJ 3-1

1. Subject's name is included in the Security Index
2. The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. A suitable photograph is is not available.
5. Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. Subject is employed in a key facility and is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____
7. This report is classified CONFIDENTIAL because (state reason) data reported from SJ T-1 and SJ T-3 could reasonably result in identification of informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof *AM*
8. Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) of his incarceration and poor health.
9. This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) subject continues to be considered supreme leader of the NPPR.
11. Subject's SI card is tabbed Detcom.
Subject's activities do warrant Detcom tabbing.

C*
COVER PAGE

JAN 11 1960
CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 - ONI, 10th ND, SJ (BY HAND)
- 1 - 471st CIC DETACH., SJ (BY HAND)
- 1 - OSI, RAFB (RM)
- 1 - SECRET SERVICE, SJ (BY HAND)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of: RAYMER P. PETERS, JR.
Date: 5/16/61

Office: SAN JUAN

Field Office File #: SJ 3-1

Bureau File # 105-11898

Title: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

7/19/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY 28VJ PMV/SJS/HUR
REASON-FCIM II, 12425
DATE OF REVIEW 7/19/81

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - NATIONALIST

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Synopsis: Subject continues to be confined in Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, Puerto Rico, under full-time guard by the POPR. Little change in physical condition; remains almost totally paralyzed. Informants, NPPR activities, and propaganda indicate that the subject is still considered the supreme leader of the NPPR. Activities by various groups to effect his release set out.

- P* -

DETAILS I. STATUS OF INCARCERATION

On May 8, 1961, Captain JUAN GONZALEZ DELGADO, Division of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico, (DI, POPR) San Juan, Puerto Rico, advised that subject ALBIZU continues to be confined at the Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, Puerto Rico, under twenty-four-hour guard by the personnel of the DI, POPR. Two DI, POPR Agents are stationed outside the hospital room of ALBIZU to prevent his escape and to prevent visits by unauthorized persons.

AFTERMEDIATE AGENCIES
ALL FIELD OFFICES
ROUTINED BY ROUTINE
ST/P(S) OF ~~CLASS~~
DATE 1-82

DECLASSIFIED BY SPABIA/SLC
ON 4-18-00
ADMIN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 10080
ON 2-18-77

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SJ 3-1

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According to Captain GONZALEZ the only persons authorized to visit ALBIZU are his daughter, ROSA ALBIZU DE O'NEILL (now in Cuba) and her husband, LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL. He stated that JUANITA OJEDA regularly brings clean clothing and miscellaneous items for ALBIZU, as does SALVADOR GONZALEZ. The latter two do not enter the room, however. Captain GONZALEZ advised that any other person desiring to visit ALBIZU must obtain permission from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Department of Justice.

Captain GONZALEZ stated that to his knowledge there are no plans to either release ALBIZU or return him to the State Penitentiary from which he was transferred on November 9, 1956, because of poor physical condition.

Confidential Informant SJ T-1 advised on May 7, 1959, that at a National Board meeting of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) held on May 3, 1959, in Santurce, Puerto Rico, LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL was elected President of the NPPR National Board and JUANITA OJEDA was elected Treasurer of the NPPR National Board. As of August 16, 1960, they continue to hold their respective positions according to SJ T-1. (QU)

SALVADOR GONZALEZ, according to POPR reports, is a member of the NPPR and a close associate of several of the party's leaders.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

III. HEALTH STATUS

(On May 8, 1961, SJ T-1 reported that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is still hospitalized at the Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, Puerto Rico, still cannot speak intelligibly and remains almost totally paralyzed, his only means of communication being through facial expressions and partial use of his left arm. (QU)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

III. LEADERSHIP STATUS

(On May 8, 1961, SJ T-1 reported) that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS continues to be considered the supreme leader of the NPPR even though he is almost totally paralyzed and is still incarcerated.

IV. RELEASE EFFORTS

The November 28, 1960, edition of "El Mundo", Spanish-language newspaper published daily in San Juan, Puerto Rico, carried an article which stated in part as follows: "Several of the groups which demand the independence of Puerto Rico set up pickets in front of the Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, on Saturday morning, November 26, 1960, demanding the immediate release of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS who is a patient there. Among the groups represented in the picket were the MOVIMIENTO LIBERTADOR DE PUERTO RICO (Liberating Movement of Puerto Rico (MLPR), New York Chapter, and the ACCION PATRIOTICA UNITARIA (Patriotic Unitarian Action) (APU).

The November 29, 1960 edition of "El Mundo" carried an article which stated in part "The World Congress of International Students Union (UIE) held in Baghdad, Iraq Republic, unanimously approved a resolution demanding an immediate withdrawal of the U. S. Government from Puerto Rico.

"Two representatives of the FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO INDEPENDENCIA (Federation of University Students for Independence) (FUPI) attended the Congress. The Congress also approved another resolution demanding the immediate release from prison of Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

The MLPR, APU and FUPI are characterized in the appendix hereto.

(On January 2, 1961, SJ T-3 reported) that during the previous week three individuals who stated they represented the "Peacemakers" conducted a pacifist hunger strike demonstration in front of the Presbyterian Hospital Santurce, to protest the imprisonment of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. Source^C stated that the group hoped to attract worldwide attention through this demonstration and hoped that it would be instrumental in helping Puerto Rico obtain its independence.

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In a pamphlet captioned "Are You a Worker?" which was furnished on July 30, 1953, by a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, the following description of the Peacemakers is set forth:

"We are a variety of revolutionary pacifists called the 'Peacemakers'. Besides boycott of war industry, the 'Peacemakers' stand for tax refusal and counsel non-registration of the draft. 'Peacemakers' urge individual personality revolution and advocate a socialist non-violent revolution."

The January 30, 1961 edition of "El Mundo" contained an article which stated in part as follows: "Around 100 persons belonging to the different separatist groups picketed La Fortaleza (Puerto Rico's Governor's residence) yesterday morning, marching in rows and carrying posters demanding the release of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and the 40 other political prisoners who are still serving sentences for alleged subversive acts against the government."

On January 24, 1961, SJ T-1 furnished a copy of a circular letter from the NPPR dated January 16, 1961, and signed by LUIS O'NEILL. The letter states as follows:

"NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, Office of the National Coordinator, San Juan, Puerto Rico, January 16, 1961. Esteemed compatriot:

"Attorney JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA - MPI, has informed that on Sunday, January 29, 1961, a permanent picket will commence in front of the Governor's Mansion in San Juan, in a demand for the liberation of Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and other Nationalist Political Prisoners. As will be recalled, this was one of the Resolutions approved in the MPI Assembly held in Caguas on November 27, last.

"Our friend MARI BRAS has requested our presence at these activities, and particularly in the first picket which will commence on the date stated above and will be as follows: The demonstrators will meet at Plaza Colon in San Juan, leaving from there at 9:30 a.m., to La Fortaleza, where picket lines will form until 12:20 p.m.

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"I request the presence of every Nationalist and of every Puerto Rican patriot on that date, and that the greatest cooperation possible be afforded the MPI Committee for the Liberation of Political Prisoners. The committee is presided over by Attorney LORENZO"

"Fraternally
(signed)
LUIS O'NEILL
National Coordinator"

The MPIPR is characterized in the appendix hereto.

On January 26, 1961, SJ T-3 stated that on Sunday, January 29, 1961, the MPIPR intended to initiate a picket in front of La Fortaleza in San Juan. Source stated that this picket activity is a result of one of the resolutions passed at the recent second Annual MPIPR Assembly in Caguas, Puerto Rico, for the purpose of securing the release of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and other political prisoners.

The February 23, 1961 edition of "El Mundo" contained an article which stated in part as follows:
"Washington, February 22, - About 25 Puerto Ricans, members of the New York Liberation Front (FLN) picketed the White House today demanding independence for Puerto Rico. The group also carried posters in favor of the release of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, Nationalist leader sentenced in 1950 for sedition."

The FLN is characterized in the appendix hereto.

The February 27, 1961 edition of "El Mundo" contained an article which stated in part as follows: "Carrying posters demanding the release of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and other political prisoners, members of the MPIPR picketed the Presbyterian Hospital, where the Nationalist leader has been a patient for several years." The date of the picket was given as February 26, 1961.

The March 13, 1961, edition of "El Mundo" contained an article stating in part as follows: "Nearly 200 persons, mainly women, members of the MPIPR, set up pickets in front of the Women's Reform School in Barrio Espinosa, Vega Alta, demanding the release of Nationalist women who are imprisoned there as a result of the Nationalist —

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"incidents of 1950 and 1954. They also carried pictures of the Nationalist leader, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS."

V. MISCELLANEOUS

The December 10, 1960, edition of "El Mundo" contained an article datelined "United Nations, December 9, 1960" which stated in part as follows: "The MPIP, three of whose leaders are here observing the progress of the debate on colonialism, made public a document today that they sent to the Commission on Human Rights, complaining of the fact that Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and some 40 Puerto Rican Nationalists are serving sentences for political activities aimed at achieving the recognition of the independence of Puerto Rico. Referring to Dr. ALBIZU CAMPOS, the MPIP said that 'he is one of the most prominent Latin Americans of all times and is the top leader of the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico during this century.'"

A report of the DI, POPR, dated November 30, 1960, reported activities at the second Annual Assembly of the MPIP held November 26 and 27, 1960, at Caguas, Puerto Rico. The report stated that of the approximately 800 delegates attending the assembly many wore pictures of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS as badges pinned to their clothing. The report further stated that resolutions approved by the Congress include a resolution regarding a permanent committee to demand the release of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and other political prisoners.

[On December 6, 1960, SJ T-1 reported] that the building housing the NPPR headquarters in old San Juan, Puerto Rico, recently changed hands but that the NPPR will continue to rent the apartment wherein the NPPR Headquarters is located. Informant recalled that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had planned to convert the NPPR Headquarters into an historic museum when the Republic of Puerto Rico is established.

The February 21, 1961, edition of "El Mundo" contained an article which stated in part as follows: "Attorney JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MPIP, in addressing an MPIP Assembly at Ponce, Puerto Rico, February 20, 1961, announced that the MPIP will launch a continental homage to Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in September of this year on the occasion of the Nationalist leaders seventieth birthday. The homage to ALBIZU CAMPOS, the speaker continued, will be held simultaneously in

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"all the Latin American countries in September when ALBIZU CAMPOS celebrates his seventieth birthday and will constitute a continental protest against the imprisonment still being endured by the President of the Nationalist Party."

The March 23, 1961, edition of "El Imparcial", Spanish-language newspaper published daily at San Juan, Puerto Rico, contained an article datelined Havana, March 22, stating in part as follows: "It was announced that FIDEL CASTRO is preparing to carry out his threat to recognize a Puerto Rican government in exile, established in Cuba, if the United States recognizes the Cuban provisional government proclaimed in Washington by Dr. JOSE MIRO CARDONA. CASTRO warned last week that he would organize 'several revolutionary governments in exile, beginning with Puerto Rico Libre', if the American states recognize a government opposed to his. The informants said that the Cuban revolutionary government has placed Mrs. LAURA MENESSES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS, the wife of Puerto Rican Nationalist leader, Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, in charge of choosing the cabinet. It is not known, however, if she would participate in the supposed 'Government in Exile', in view of the fact that she was granted Cuban citizenship to form part of the permanent Cuban delegation at the United Nations."

The April, 1961, issue of "Claridad", self described as the official organ of the MPIP, carried an article relating to various resolutions approved by the Latin American Conference for National Sovereignty, Economic Emancipation, and Peace, held in Mexico March 4 through March 8, 1961. The article included the following statement:

"Concerning Puerto Rico, the Conference resolves:

"1. To promote the solidarity with the struggle of the Puerto Rican people for national independence.

"2. To repudiate the delegations sent by the colonial government of Puerto Rico to Latin America.

"3. To proclaim September 12th, the 70th birthday of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, as Latin American day for the independence of Puerto Rico and the liberation of its leader and the rest of the political prisoners.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"4. To promote a continental campaign demanding that the Latin American governments support the claim for independence for Puerto Rico in the United Nations.

VI. PLANS FOR ACTION AFTER DEATH OF ALBIZU

SJ T-2 advised on November 30, 1960, that QLGA VISCAL GARRIGA had recently clarified information she had previously given to the effect that CHE GUEVARA, the Director of the National Bank of Cuba, had deposited \$40,000 in a bank account to be utilized by the NPPR for the interment of the body of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, utilizing the services of a famous French embalmer. VISCAL recently stated, according to SJ T-2, that the interment of the body of ALBIZU will be done by EHRET of the Ehret Funeral Home, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, who was trained in Paris by the above-mentioned French embalmer. She stated that the body of ALBIZU would be transported throughout Latin America and Europe on a propaganda campaign. ~~VISCAL GARRIGA~~

Police of Puerto Rico (POP) records indicate that OLGA ISABEL VISCAL GARRIGA on May 11, 1952, was sentenced to from one to ten years imprisonment following her conviction on charges of the Commonwealth Subversive Activities Law #53. She also received an additional sentence of 930 days on 31 separate counts of Contempt of Court. She was granted parole on August 9, 1955, following her public denunciation of the NPPR. On September 20, 1957, she was pardoned by the Governor of Puerto Rico.

On May 5, 1957, SJ T-1 advised that OLGA VISCAL said that she in no way changed her attitude toward the NPPR, and that she was as good a member as she ever was. She informed SJ T-1 that the only reason she had made public statements that she was no longer a member of the NPPR was to enable her to obtain her freedom from prison on parole. She said she was encouraged in this by her father, who is violently opposed to her NPPR activities. ~~(f)u~~

SJ T-2 advised that OLGA VISCAL visited Cuba between July 6, 1960, and October 30, 1960, as a representative of the NPPR. ~~(f)u~~ -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACCION PATRIOTICA UNITARIA
(Patriotic Unitarian Action) (APU)

A confidential source advised on January 26, 1959, that the APU was formed at a meeting held in Santurce, Puerto Rico, on January 25, 1959, under the direction of RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, who later resigned as President of the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (NPPR) on May 3, 1959. This source advised on February 19, 1959, that MEDINA recently stated he plans for the APU to be backed by the NPPR and controlled by him, MEDINA, and the NPPR. He said the APU will be presented to the public as a pro-independence group which favors peaceful methods for obtaining independence for Puerto Rico.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The above source was in a position to furnish accurate information regarding the policies, activities and members of this organization.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~APPENDIX

FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO INDEPENDENCIA
(Federation of University Students for Independence)
(FUPI)

According to information appearing in "Patria," self-described official organ of the FUPI, the FUPI was formed as a student organization at the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, in October, 1956. "Patria" stated that the FUPI was not connected with any political organization and would work for independence for Puerto Rico through legal and peaceful means.

On September 22, 1958 a source advised that although the FUPI still did not advocate violence, its leaders were advocating independence for Puerto Rico in stronger terms and were cooperating with leaders of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) in commemorating events connected with Puerto Rico's independence.

On August 20, 1959 a second source advised that LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL, then President of the NPPR National Board had stated that FUPI members were generally considered among NPPR leaders to be Nationalists at heart and that it was felt when an emergency arose under an NPPR plan for independence, the FUPI would join the NPPR. According to the source, O'NEILL also stated that the youth in the independence movement, such as members of the FUPI, frequently approach NPPR leaders for instructions in the independence movement.

Information received from a third source revealed that during 1959 and 1960 FUPI representatives attended various student conferences in foreign countries, including Communist China and Russian satellite countries, to promote the cause of independence for Puerto Rico.

The latter source advised on August 18, 1960, that at the August 17, 1960 meeting of the FUPI in Rio Piedras, it was announced that the International Union of Students, an international student organization with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, had agreed to aid the FUPI and would send typewriters, office equipment, and any money necessary for the FUPI to continue its fight against "United States imperialism." When a FUPI officer objected to receiving aid from a communist organization, NORMAN PIETRI CASTELLON, then FUPI President, stated the FUPI would accept aid from Russia or from any other source in its struggle for Puerto Rico's independence. This source later advised on October 20, 1960 that the FUPI had been accepted by the International Union of Students as a member of that organization.

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The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following information concerning the International Union of Students:

"1. 'The World Federation of Democratic Youth brought into being the International Union of Students, which held a meeting in Prague on August 17-31, 1946. The administration and direction of this project was entrusted to a 17-man executive committee, of whom 12 were known Communists.' Also cited as one of the 'long-established Soviet-controlled international organizations' which speak identical lines of propaganda and stand together on all phases of Soviet foreign policy and which has 'affiliated organizations in the United States, which consequently have also been turned into instruments in the "peace" campaign.'

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, p. 13; and House Report 378 on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 77)."

"2. Cited as being among 'international Communist fronts ... functioning at the present time.'

"(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59)."

The above sources were in a position to furnish accurate information concerning the organization, aims and purposes of the FUPI.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FRENTE DE LIBERACION NACIONAL DE PUERTO RICO,
Aka. National Liberation Front (FLN)

JOSE GIL DE LAMADRID advised Special Agents of the FBI on December 3, 1957, that the FLN was organized on October 26, 1957, in New York City, by a group of twenty young Puerto Ricans who are determined that Puerto Rico will be independent.

A confidential source advised on February 20, 1958, that the FLN was composed of all types of people, including Nationalists and Communists. The FLN is composed of revolutionists, politicians, and an in-between group. The source stated that the revolutionists advocated revolution to obtain independence for Puerto Rico, while the politicians desired that the FLN become a political party. The in-between group does not favor revolution.

Another confidential source advised on August 12, 1958, that the plan to have the FLN participate in the elections in Puerto Rico did not materialize as a result of opposition to the plan by the Nationalists and Communists. The source stated that as of August 8, 1958, GIL DE LAMADRID was no longer President of the FLN, as a six-man provisional governing board composed of three Nationalists and three Communists had been appointed to control the FLN.

Another confidential source advised on September 8, 1958, that it had been decided that the FLN be "buried" after September 8, 1958. The decision not to make further attempts to reorganize the FLN came as a result of lack of attendance at meetings, lack of leadership, and lack of responsible individuals to carry out the decisions of the organization. The source further stated that it had been proposed that the Organizacion Nacional Libertadora (ONL) be formed by FLN members in order that social functions may be held for the purpose of raising money. Source stated the ONL will be used as a social organization.

The confidential sources referred to above have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

MOVIMIENTO LIBERTADOR DE PUERTO RICO (MLPR)

A confidential source on February 27, 1961, furnished the following information concerning the MLPR:

The MLPR was organized during the early part of 1959. The MLPR, for the most part, has confined its activities to New York City.

The MLPR maintains no regular headquarters or office. MLPR business is conducted from the residence of one of the MLPR officers.

The MLPR has one goal, that is, to achieve for the island of Puerto Rico the status of a nation; completely free, independent, and sovereign. The MLPR does not publicly advocate the use of force and violence to achieve independence for Puerto Rico because it is felt that force and violence cannot bring independence to Puerto Rico and that such action would cause considerable harm to the Puerto Rican independence movement. However, should the time come when force and violence could successfully achieve the status of a free and independent nation for Puerto Rico, the MLPR would not hesitate to advocate and to use force and violence to achieve that status for Puerto Rico.

The MLPR has cooperated closely with leaders of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) and other Puerto Rican independence groups.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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SJ 3-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO
(Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR)

A confidential source advised on January 31, 1959, that the MPIPR was formed at a meeting of former leaders of the PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (Puerto Rican Independence Party) (PIP), a former legally constituted political party, in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, on January 11, 1959, as a result of discussions by various PIP members who were dissatisfied with the PIP and who desired to form a more active organization. The announced purpose of the MPIPR was to work for the complete independence of Puerto Rico through propaganda and other peaceful means. The source advised that no information had come to his attention indicating that the MPIPR advocated the use of violence as a means of obtaining independence for Puerto Rico.

On June 20, 1960, JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MPIPR furnished the following information to Special Agents of the FBI:

Speaking on behalf of himself and his organization, MARI BRAS stated that the MPIPR does not currently advocate violence as a method of obtaining Puerto Rico's independence only because he feels violence would be ineffective against the force of the United States Government. MARI BRAS believes in the right of a people, specifically the Puerto Rican people, to use violence to obtain their freedom if and when the circumstances are such that they could possibly be successful in their effort.

MARI BRAS stated this same philosophy when he was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI in March, 1954, subsequent to the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (NPPR) shooting in the United States Congress. MARI BRAS feels great pride and admiration for those Nationalists who have given their lives for their country.

The MPIPR General Secretariat and Directive Mission are made up of leaders of the independence movement in Puerto Rico and include leaders from other groups seeking independence for Puerto Rico, including the NPPR.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The above source was in a position to furnish accurate information regarding the organization, aims, and purposes of the MPIPR.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

42



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. SJ 3-1

San Juan, Puerto Rico

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 16, 1961

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
INTERNAL SECURITY - NATIONALIST

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent RAYMER P. PETERS, Jr., dated and captioned as above.

All confidential informants utilized in this report have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

- (b)(1)
- (b)(2)
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- (k)(6)
- (k)(7)

- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies).

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HQ 105-11898-NR document dated 06/13/61.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105-11898

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Coleman

p/18

Date: August 23, 1961
 To: Office of Security
 Department of State
 From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
 Subject: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPES
 INTERNAL SECURITY - I

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-9-81 BY Q8VA
 APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTINE
 SLIP(S) OF *Albizu*
 DATE 3-17-77

Confidential sources who have furnished reliable information in the past have advised that a great deal of enthusiasm has developed among the various Puerto Rican independence groups in anticipation of celebrations planned during the week of September 10 to 17, 1961, in celebration of the seventieth birthday of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (PNPR) titular head Pedro Albizu Campos, presently confined under guard at the Presbyterian Hospital in San Juan. Recent meetings have been held to coordinate the activities of the various independence groups during this celebration.

"Wear Pickets" at the Presbyterian Hospital are expected to commence at 10:00 a.m. on Sunday, September 10th, with all independence groups participating. Sources also report picketing on this date at La Fortaleza, the residence of the Governor of Puerto Rico. During the week picketing will take place from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. at the hospital.

Other activities include a radio program on the evening of September 15th. On Sunday, September 17th, a march is scheduled to begin at the Puerto Rico Capitol Building at 9:00 a.m., going towards the residence of Albizu Campos on the corner of Cruz and Sol Streets in Old San Juan, where a "Proclamation to the Countries of the World" will be read asking for world solidarity with the independence of Puerto Rico. *RE 385-11898 EX-102*

DECLASSIFIED BY *6090*

SEE PAGE ON YELLOW PAGE THREE

REC-51

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105-11898-48

19 AUG 24 1961

Tolson _____
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 Tele. Room _____
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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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Office of Security
Department of State

At 1:30 p.m. a meeting will be held on the public square at which an "illustrious Latin American leader" is expected to attend. A source has advised that this individual will probably be Américo Martí, Venezuelan Congressman and anti-Betancourt youth leader in Venezuela. Martí, a friend of independentist leaders Norman Pietri and Juan Mari Brás is the leader of the Movimiento Izquierdo Revolucionario (Leftist Revolutionary Movement), the leftist student group in Caracas which recently burned the car of U. S. Ambassador Theodore Moscoso.

In addition to activities to be conducted within Puerto Rico, the International Union of Students, Prague, Czechoslovakia, has agreed at the request of the Federación de Universitarios Pro Independencia to direct its affiliates in all parts of the world to conduct meetings, distribute handbills, and hold demonstrations in front of United States Embassies in support of Puerto Rico's independence, during Albizu Campos Week.

A source stated that the Movimiento Pro Independencia planned "Message to Albizu" which has long been under consideration, will probably be announced under the sponsorship of the IPPR at the instance of IPPR Coordinator Luis O'Neill.

1 - Director [REDACTED]

b2

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office of Security
Department of State

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

1 - Director, Division of Security
Department of the Interior

1 - Chief, U. S. Secret Service
Department of the Treasury

1 - Assistant Attorney General
J. Walter Yeagley

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Information taken from Weekly Intelligence Summary dated 8-16-61 prepared by the San Juan Office. Classified "Confidential" because it contains information received from sources the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably result in their identification and compromise their future effectiveness.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: September 15, 1961

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
INTERNAL SECURITY - NPPR

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/15/81 BY SP-12 PHV/kms/rh

At 8:45 A. M., today SAC Speakes called from San Juan. He said that one Arthur Harvey from the United States, who is a member of a peace-makers group which has been picketing the hospital where Albizu Campos is in custody, filed a writ of habeas corpus on Tuesday, September 12, for the release of Campos. Pedro Albizu Campos is the head of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and over the years has been the focal point for the violence of that party.

T. Colletta

The writ of habeas corpus charges that Governor Marin of Puerto Rico acted arbitrarily in revoking the conditional release of Campos on March 5, 1954, following the shooting in Congress in Washington, D. C., by members of the NPPR; that the Governor did not have sufficient grounds to show that Campos was involved in the force and violence of the NPPR.

SAC Speakes said that Governor Munoz Marin asked him to come to the Governor's mansion last night. Present were the Governor and his Attorney General, Hiram Cancio, as well as former SAC Richard Godfrey. The Governor said that his position was going to be that he gave Campos a conditional release on September 30, 1953, and following the shooting in Congress on March 1, 1954, he revoked this release on March 5, 1954. The Governor said he called former SAC Godfrey to have him testify at the hearing Monday concerning the liaison between the FBI Office in San Juan and the Governor and the information which Godfrey furnished the Governor prior to the time he revoked the conditional release of Campos.

Godfrey told the Governor that he was not in a position to testify, that he was bound by his oath not to reveal information obtained while he was in the FBI and he would not remember such information as he furnished anyway. The Governor wanted Speakes to let Godfrey refresh his memory from our San Juan files and authorize Speakes to testify. SAC Speakes said he tried to steer the Governor to relying on information he had other than from the FBI,

AHB:hcw

(6)

1-Mr. Mohr

1-Mr. DeLoach

RECC-13

DX-107

PERS. FILES

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

such as information from his own Police Department. However, it appears that the Governor feels he should be able to show that the FBI furnished him information and the Governor may well call the White House or the Department regarding this.

I asked Speakes what the file showed as to what the office had furnished the Governor in 1954. Speakes said that the memoranda reflecting Godfrey's contacts with the Governor at that time were administrative memos and have since been destroyed. I asked whether the files show what information was furnished to the police and Speakes said the files do show this. *Howard L. Tolson*
what are the rules about this? I know.

I told Speakes that the facts are that Albizu Campos has been a focal point of violence in the national movement for years and it would be a miscarriage of justice if he was released on a writ of habeas corpus based on the charge that the Governor acted improperly in revoking his release after the attack on Congress in 1954. Therefore, Speakes should review his files and find out what information was given to the police and thereafter should advise the Governor that this information was given to the police, who in turn undoubtedly kept the Governor's office advised. Further, in the event it becomes necessary, Speakes should appear at the hearing to testify that we did furnish information to the police and maintained liaison with the Governor. In such instance Speakes must be careful to protect his sources and should avoid the production of any Bureau records. I told Speakes it was not desirable to have former SAC Godfrey review our files or testify in behalf of the FBI, that this is a job for Speakes to handle. I told Speakes that as soon as he confers with the Governor on this basis he should send us a radiogram advising us the results and his contemplated course of action. I told Speakes I saw no reason why this would not completely satisfy the Governor and the ends of justice.

ACTION:

We are going through our files to see whether we have copies of memoranda from San Juan showing contacts made by Godfrey with the Governor regarding this matter. We are also checking to see what was given to the police. In the event we have anything that will be helpful to Speakes we will let him know.

WJF *V*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *W.C.S.*FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland *J.F.B.*SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
INTERNAL SECURITY - NATIONALIST

DATE: September 15, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/25/81 BY 2842 PMS/601/PB

Memorandum Mr. Belmont to Mr. Tolson dated 9/15/61 sets forth the fact that a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Albizu Campos was to be held in San Juan courts on Monday, 9/18/61. Governor Marin desired testimony from the FBI concerning information furnished to the Governor prior to the revocation of the conditional release of Albizu Campos on 3/5/54.

SAC Speakes, San Juan, telephonically contacted on 9/15/61 and was advised that the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) file at the Bureau shows contacts by former SAC Godfrey of the San Juan Office with Governor Marin in early 1954. These contacts related to alerting the Governor of possible violence by nationalist elements in Puerto Rico. SAC Speakes stated that he had gone through the substantive files in San Juan concerning the NPPR in San Juan and determined that information concerning possible violence of the nationalists had been periodically reported to the Police of Puerto Rico (POPR) and also that liaison had been maintained concerning the danger of the nationalist element by former SAC Godfrey with the Governor's office during early 1954. He stated that he had been in touch with the Superintendent of the POPR today and had determined that considerable evidence was available and would be presented by the police showing Albizu's activities with nationalist elements prior to the revocation of his conditional parole on 3/5/54. Speakes felt that the police had excellent evidence to support Governor Marin's revocation of the parole.

SAC Speakes stated that Governor Marin is out of his office at this time and that he, Speakes, is meeting with the Attorney General of Puerto Rico on the afternoon of 9/15/61.

Speakes stated that in accordance with instructions he would advise the Attorney General of the information furnished by the FBI to the POPR. Further, in the event it becomes necessary he, Speakes,

105-11898

REC-13

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Coleman

JFB/fbm
(8)

EX-102

22 SEP 19 1961 26 12 5 20 6H .21

PERIODICAL FILES

Memo to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
105-11898

would appear at the hearing on the writ, Monday, to testify that the FBI did furnish information to the police and maintained liaison with the Governor. Speakes was again cautioned to be careful to protect FBI sources and that he should avoid the production of any Bureau records.

In regard to the question concerning what are the rules about destruction of administrative memoranda, Speakes said that the file involved was entitled "Relations with the Governor of Puerto Rico." Speakes explained that this was a purely administrative file maintained to show periodic contacts with the Governor and is not used to record matters of a substantive nature. The serials are appropriately destroyed after the SAC determines they are of no further value. This is in accordance with established Bureau policy. on an annual basis when three years old.

With regard to former SAC Richard C. Godfrey, SAC Speakes stated that Godfrey has no official connection in Puerto Rico and has been for a period of approximately four or five years employed as assistant to the manager for the I.B.E.C. Housing Corporation, 1054 Ashford Avenue, San Juan, Puerto Rico. This concern is a real estate corporation handling large subdivisions and shopping center developments.

ACTION:

SAC Speakes was told to advise the Bureau by radiogram after his contact with the Attorney General of Puerto Rico and to keep the Bureau completely advised concerning all developments in this matter.

gmp / XSPC
29 Q W.C.S. E.S.

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CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PMV/RSS/RW
REASON-FCIM ID 1-2-4-2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/25/61

8/1/61

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRTEL

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-7721)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-7689)
SUBJECT: NPPR
IS-N
(OO: SAN JUAN)

b2 b7D
[REDACTED] on 7/31/61 furnished the following information (S)u

MARIA QUINONES on 7/31/61 was very upset and in tears. She claimed to have received information from Puerto Rico, which stated that the Governments of Puerto Rico and the United States were attempting to cause the death of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS sometime before 9/12/61, his birthday. Her information indicated that as of now ALBIZU CAMPOS was close to death (S)u

She had advised CARLOS VELEZ of this and was trying to contact PELEGREN GARCIA in order to advise him so that they could get together and decide what to do. She herself felt that something should be done about this matter. However, as of this time she had no idea as to just exactly what she felt the NPPR and other Puerto Rican independentists should do as a result of the information she had received (S)u

For the information of the Bureau and San Juan.

1 - BUREAU (62-7721) (RM)
2 - SAN JUAN (Info) (RM)
(1 - SJ 100-3 NPPR)
(1 - SJ 3-1 PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS)
5 - NEW YORK (100-7689) (#413)

b2 b7D
[REDACTED] (#413) (S)u
(1 - 100-58299 MARIA QUINONES) (#413)
(1 - 100-64897 CARLOS VELEZ RIECKEHOFF) (#413)
(1 - 105-1870 PELEGREN GARCIA) (#413)

AS:DJG
(11)

DECLASSIFIED BY SPARTA SIC
ON 4-18-00

105-11898-
NOT RECORDED
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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CLASS. & EXT. Q842 PNTD
REASON-PCIN 11. 1-2-4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/25/91

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Coleman

~~62-2721~~

105-11898

Date: August 3, 1961

To: Director, Division of Security
Department of the Interior

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - N

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY DIA/TIN
SLIP(S) OF THIS REPORT
DATE 3/27/77

Information previously furnished you shows that confidential sources who have previously furnished reliable information have advised that Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) fanatics may commit acts of violence upon learning of the death of Pedro Albizu Campos, titular head of the NPPR. Such acts would be to avenge Albizu's death and may be directed against United States officials.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on July 31, 1961, that Maria Quinones, upset and in tears, claimed to have received information from Puerto Rico which stated that the Governments of Puerto Rico and the United States were attempting to cause the death of Albizu sometime before his birthday on September 12, 1961. Her information indicated that as of that time Albizu was close to death. *(Q) u*

The source said that Quinones had advised Carlos Velez Rieckhoff and was attempting to contact Pelegrin Garcia to arrange a meeting to decide what to do. According to the source, Quinones felt that something should be done about this matter. However, she had no idea as to what the NPPR should do as the result of the information she had received. *(Q) u*

Quinones, a Puerto Rican Nationalist, reportedly stated on March 1, 1959, that she would remain inactive. *(Q) u*

(Q) u b7C

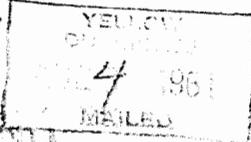
Velez until recently was President of the NPPR in New York City and is still considered a dedicated nationalist.

① - 105-11898 (Albizu)

~~CLASSIFIED BY 6080~~

~~ON 2/22/77~~

TO:dew
(13)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

DECLASSIFIED BY SP/STAPIC
ON 4/18/00

ADMIN

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-11731-1

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY DIA/TIN
SLIP(S) OF THIS REPORT
DATE 3/27/77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**Director, Division of Security
Department of the Interior**

Garcia has long claimed membership in the NPPR and in recent years has held leadership positions in several Puerto Rican proindependence groups.

Another confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past has advised during 1961 that Albizu is revered by members of the NPPR and they continue to look upon him as a leader and hero of the Puerto Rican struggle for independence.

Albizu, in 1952, received a sentence in excess of 79 years after conviction for violations during the nationalist revolt of 1950 in Puerto Rico. He was pardoned in 1953, which pardon was revoked in 1954 subsequent to the NPPR assault on members of the House of Representatives in Washington, D. C. In November, 1956, due to his ill health Albizu was transferred from the Commonwealth penitentiary to the Presbyterian Hospital at Santurce, Puerto Rico, where he is presently confined under guard.

The Police of Puerto Rico advised during June, 1961, that Albizu continued to be almost totally paralyzed, and his speech is greatly impaired as a result of a cerebral thrombosis.

Any additional pertinent information received concerning this matter will be furnished you.

1 - Office of Security
Department of State

1 - Director [REDACTED] b2

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Chief, U. S. Secret Service
Department of the Treasury

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, Division of Security
Department of the Interior

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

1 - Assistant Attorney General
J. Walter Yeagley

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Albizu's name is maintained in Security Index.
Letter classified "Confidential" as it contains information
received from confidential informants, the unauthorized disclosure
of which could reasonably result in their identification and
compromise their future effectiveness.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

347-100000

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URGENT 9-19-61

~~REC-48~~ TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC SAN JUAN 191533

DECLASSIFIED BY SPABIA/SIC
ON 4-18-00 ADMIN

BLAND

b2
b7C
b7D

V.P.
 PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, IS-N. BUFILE 105-11898. REMYRAD
 SEPTEMBER 18 LAST. ADVISED SEPTEMBER 18 LAST
 THAT HE WAS PRESENT IN SUPERIOR COURT, SJ, THAT DATE WHEN
 ARTHUR HARVEY PRESENTED PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS
 TO FREE PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. HARVEY READ PREPARED PETITION
 TO COURT STATING HE WAS PERSONAL FRIEND OF ALBIZU WHO WAS
 ILLEGALLY IMPRISONED; BELIEVED THAT ALBIZU DID NOT WANT TO
 SUBMIT HIMSELF TO JURISDICTION OF PUERTO RICAN COURT OR HAVE
 ANY PUERTO RICAN LAWYER DEFEND HIM. STATED HE ALSO BELIEVED
 ALBIZU WOULD WANT AN AMERICAN LIKE HIMSELF TO REPRESENT HIM.
 DISTRICT ATTORNEY POINTED OUT THAT THIS PETITION FAILED TO
 SHOW ALBIZU HAD GIVEN PERMISSION TO BE REPRESENTED BY HARVEY
 AND REQUESTED DENIAL OF SAME. COURT CONCURRED AND PETITION
 DENIED. FOLLOWING DENIAL INDEPENDENTIST ATTORNEYS LORENZO
 PINIERO, JUAN MARI BRAS, CARLVA
 CARRERA BENITEZ REQUESTED AND RECEIVED
 COURTS PERMISSION TO VISIT ALBIZU FOR ONE HOUR. PENDING
 DOCTOR'S AUTHORIZATION, TO OBTAIN ALBIZU'S PERMISSION TO
 REPRESENT HIM WITH COURT'S APPROVAL THAT A NEW HABEAS CORPUS
 COULD BE INTRODUCED IN COURT. ABOVE ATTORNEYS ACTED INDEPENDENTLY
 OF HARVEY. FOLLOWING PETITION DENIAL HARVEY AND
 RENEWED FORMER ACQUAINTANCE AND PROCEEDED TO OFFICE ATTORNEY
 ANGEL CRUZ CRUZ. CRUZ EXPLAINED THAT HARVEY
 COULD NOT EXPECT TO HANDLE MATTER OF THIS TYPE WITHOUT LEGAL

6/25/61
 CLASS. & EXP. BY 2842 PMW/RC/100
 REASON-FCIMATI, 1-2, 4, 2
 DATE OF REVIEW 6/25/61

REC-48

105-11898-
SEP 20 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DECODED COPY**xx Radio** **Teletype**

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PAGE TWO FROM SAC SAN JUAN 191533

ASSISTANCE. HARVEY STATED HE THOUGHT HE COULD OBTAIN ALBIZU'S RELEASE ON HIS OWN WHICH WAS REASON HE HAD REFUSED TO SEE OR DISCUSS MATTER WITH PINIERO WHO HAD TRIED TO CONTACT HIM FOR PAST SEVERAL DAYS. HARVEY RELUCTANTLY AGREED THAT AFOREMENTIONED ATTORNEYS SHOULD HANDLE FUTURE PROCEEDINGS. HARVEY PLANS TO REMAIN IN PR ANOTHER WEEK OR TWO AND ACCORDING TO INFORMANT POSSIBILITY THAT ABOVE ATTORNEYS MAY HAVE HARVEY ACCOMPANY THEM TO VISIT ALBIZU FOR PUBLICITY PURPOSES. SJ WILL CONTINUE TO FOLLOW AND REPORT DEVELOPMENTS THIS MATTER. LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM RE HARVEY IN PREPARATION.

RECEIVED:

1:56 PM CODING UNIT CTF

Domestic Intelligence Division

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

INFORMATIVE NOTE

DATE 6/25/81 BY 2842 PAGE 9-19-61

Prior memoranda 9-15-61 advised regarding this hearing 9-18-61 on writ of habeas corpus demanding release of Albizu Campos, head of Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. Arthur Harvey, who filed writ, is member of peacemakers group which has been picketing hospital where Campos is in custody. In preparation for hearing, Governor Marin of Puerto Rico, earlier requested testimony from FBI as well as former SAC Richard Godfrey concerning information furnished to the Governor prior to 3/54. SAC Speakes was instructed to testify at hearing but cautioned to protect FBI sources and to avoid production of Bureau records.

BCR

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6/25/61
 CLASS. & EXT. BY ~~2842 PW 130700Z~~
 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2-4-2
 DATE OF REVIEW ~~6/25/61~~

 Teletype

URGENT 9-18-61

TO DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DONATION

BLW

T. Coley

FROM SAC, SAN JUAN 181939

INTERNAL SECURITY - NATIONALIST

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, IS - N. BUFILE 105-11898. REMYRAD
 SEPTEMBER 15 LAST. JOSE C. APONTE, DIVISION OF INVESTIGATIONS
 AND CRIMINAL MATTERS, COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO, ADVISED
 THAT AT HEARING 10 AM TODAY BEFORE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE WILLIS
 RAMOS, SAN JUAN, HABEAS CORPUS WRIT WAS DENIED ON GROUNDS
 ARTHUR HARVEY DID NOT HAVE CONSENT OF ALBIZU CAMPOS IN FILING
 WRIT. FOR PREPARATION OF FUTURE WRIT COURT GRANTED HARVEY
 PERMISSION TO VISIT ALBIZU IN HOSPITAL FOR ONE HOUR ON
 UNSPECIFIED FUTURE DATE ACCCOMPANIED BY THREE ATTORNEYS APPOINTED
 BY COURT. HARVEY OBSERVED BY BUREAU AGENT LEAVING COURT
 ACCCOMPANIED BY [REDACTED] BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF
 DEVELOPMENTS. ON SEPTEMBER 16 LAST APONTE, IN CHARGE OF
 PREPARATION OF GOVERNMENT TESTIMONY TO BE PRESENTED AT HEARING,
 ADVISED THAT IT APPEARED TESTIMONY OF FORMER SAC GODFREY AND
 MYSELF WOULD NOT BE NEEDED. IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING, ALTHOUGH
 NOT STATED OFFICIALLY, THAT GOVERNOR MUÑOZ MARIN WHILE APPRECIATING
 THE BUREAU'S CONTINUED COOPERATION IN THIS MATTER, NEVERTHELESS
 FELT THAT TESTIMONY OF GODFREY AND MYSELF MIGHT BE CITED BY
 ELEMENTS HOSTILE TO THE UNITED STATES AND PUERTO RICO AS EVIDENCE
 THAT PUERTO RICO AND THE GOVERNOR WERE DEPENDENT ON UNITED STATES
 AGENCIES THEREBY LENDING CREDENCE TO IMAGE OF PUERTO RICO AS
 UNITED STATES COLONY ~~TRU~~ EX 104 REC 48 ~~437~~

RECEIVED: 4:35 PM CODING UNIT HL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJAKC
 04-4-18-60

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably
 paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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 CLASS. & EXT. BY 1842 PM V102125
 REASON-FCIM II, 184.22
 DATE OF REVIEW 10/15/61

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URGENT

9-16-61

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC SAN JUAN

160015

INTERNAL SECURITY

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, IS - NATIONALIST. BUFILE 105-1898. RECENT TELEPHONE CALL INSTANT DATE TO MR. BELMONT AND LATER TELEPHONE CALL BY MR. BLAND FROM BUREAU. I ATTENDED CONFERENCE THIS AFTERNOON HELD BY PUERTO RICAN ATTORNEY GENERAL HIRAM CANCIO AND TWO MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF, WHO ARE PREPARING CASE FOR HEARING MONDAY NEXT. I ANALYZED SEVEN SPECIMENS OF MATERIAL FROM OUR FILES WHICH CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE AND THEY EVINCED INTEREST IN ONE IN PARTICULAR. THIS PERTAINS TO DATA FROM FEBRUARY 14, 1954 NEW YORK OFFICE RADIOGRAM TO SAN JUAN, BUREAU AND WASHINGTON FIELD ENTITLED "NPPR* - IS - N" MAKING MENTION OF INSTRUCTIONS FROM SUBJECT TO NPPR IN UNITED STATES AS REPORTED BY [REDACTED]. IT WAS CONSIDERED THIS WOULD BE OF INTEREST IF FORMER SAC RICHARD C. GODFREY AND GOVERNOR MUÑOZ CAN RECOLLECT SAME AS HAVING BEEN DISCUSSED PRIOR TO GOVERNOR'S ACTION IN CAUSING SUBJECT'S ARREST. FURTHER MEETING TO BE HELD 11 AM TOMORROW AT WHICH GODFREY TO BE PRESENT AND DURING WHICH MEETING EXTENT OF GODFREY'S RECOLLECTION ON SPECIFIC MATTERS WILL BE FURTHER EXAMINED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL. IN REVIEW OF BUREAU MATERIAL I HAVE PROTECTED SOURCES AND I HAVE MADE IT CLEAR I HAVE NO AUTHORITY TO PRODUCE RECORDS, BUT THAT IN ANY TESTIMONY TOUCHING ON THE MATTER OF BUREAU INFO I WOULD BE THE APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL TO

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4/ASIC
ON 4-18-00

ADMN

ADVISED IN ROUTING
SIJP (S) C
DATE 10-22-61

TESTIFY. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED BY EXPEDITE MEANS
 REC-92 105-1898-440 SEP 20 1961

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CONFIDENTIAL

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 Radio Teletype

URGENT 9-26-61

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC SAN JUAN

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE 6/23/81

BY 28VA PMV

(6/23/81)

261422

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, IS-N, BUFILE 105-11898. REMYRAD, SEPTEMBER 19 LAST. CAPTAIN JUAN GONZALEZ, DIVISION OF INTELLIGENCE, POLICE OF PUERTO RICO, ADVISED TODAY THAT ATTORNEYS JUAN MARY BRAG, [REDACTED] LORENZO PINEIRO RIVERA, [REDACTED] AND CARLOS GARRERA [REDACTED]

b7C [REDACTED] VISITED ALBIZU AT PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, SANTURCE, PUERTO RICO, FOR 40 MINUTES, SEPTEMBER 25 LAST. THEIR VISIT WAS PRIVATE, EXCEPT FOR BRIEF INTERRUPTION FOR PHYSICIAN TO CHECK ALBIZU'S BLOOD PRESSURE. POPR SECURITY GUARDS WERE AT DOOR. ATTORNEYS LATER STATED ALBIZU HAD RECOGNIZED AND UNDERSTOOD THEM, ALTHOUGH UNABLE TO SPEAK. THEY CLAIMED TO HAVE RECEIVED AUTHORIZATION FROM ALBIZU TO DRAW UP HABEAS CORPUS WRIT FOR ALBIZU TO STUDY. WRIT TO BE READY IN ABOUT A WEEK. ATTORNEYS STATED NEXT STEP TO BE DECIDED UPON AFTER DISCUSSING WRIT WITH ALBIZU. MATTER WILL BE CLOSELY FOLLOWED AND BUREAU KEPT ADVISED. NO NEED TO DISSEMINATE FOREGOING SINCE LOCAL PRESS INSTANT DATE CARRIES STORIES WITH SIMILAR DATA, HOWEVER, RELEVANT DATA AS RECEIVED FROM INFORMANTS WILL BE PROMPTLY REPORTED AND DISSEMINATED.

RECEIVED: 11:33 AM MEL

105-11898-441

REG-46

F 9/27/81

36 OCT 2 1981

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Date:

9/26/61

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

6/25/61

CLASS. & EXT. BY Q843 PM 10/27/61

REASON-FCIN 1-2-4-2 Q

DATE OF REVIEW 10/25/91

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-11898)

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (3-1)

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
IS-NALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.Re San Juan radiograms to the Bureau dated 9/15, 18,
and 19/61.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum with equal number of informant evaluation memorandum concerning the September 12, 1961 visit to Puerto Rico of ARTHUR HARVEY and his submission that date of a writ of Habeas Corpus to the Puerto Rico Supreme Court demanding the release of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

Dissemination of this material is being made locally to ONI, CIC and OSI.

③-Bureau (Enc. 18)
 3-New York (Enc. 6)
 (1-100-7689) (NPPR)
 1- [REDACTED] P. ALBIZU CAMPOS
 1-
 1-Boston (Enc. 2) (Info)
 7-San Juan (3-1)
 (1-100-3 (NPPR)
 (1-105-5129)
 (1-105-3401 (MPTPR)
 (1-100-4785)
 (1-105-3357)
 (1-100-922)
 R PP: zhc

ENCL- REC- 92

Copy to AAC/WHITELEY, STAFF, INTERIOR,
 by routing slip for SEC SEC, INT, OSE, 10/27/61
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 date 9-29-61
 by TC-4P

105-11898-442

SEP 28 1961

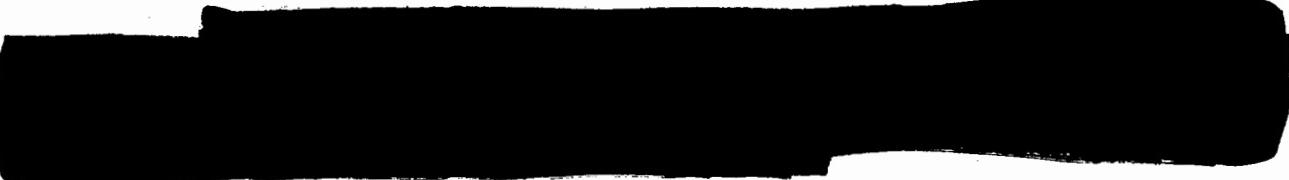
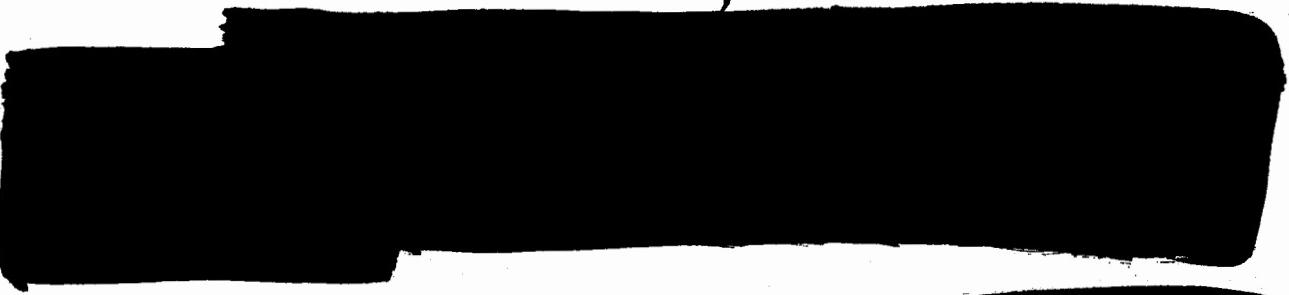
ADMIN
 DECLASSIFIED BY SP4/BTH/SIC
 ON 4/18/00

TC
 T. L. 10/10/00 AD

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP(S) FOR
 DATE 1-11-82

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



No background data appeared in files.

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On September 18, 1961, [REDACTED] who had met HARVEY in the 1958 "peacemaker" affair, appeared at the San Juan Superior Court for the hearing on the Habeas Corpus writ presented by HARVEY. [REDACTED] renewed his acquaintance with HARVEY and after the hearing, took him to the office of San Juan Attorney ANGEL CRUZ CRUZ [REDACTED], where CRUZ explained to HARVEY that he could not expect to handle a matter of this type without legal assistance. HARVEY reluctantly agreed that the three attorneys mentioned in the attached letterhead memorandum should handle future proceedings concerning Habeas Corpus writ for ALBIZU. 

[REDACTED] stated on September 18, 1961 that in his opinion HARVEY's actions in this matter were completely independent of any pro-independence group in Puerto Rico. He stated that in fact HARVEY's actions and his statement in court that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS did not want Puerto Ricans representing him in court had irritated local independent circles. 

On September 20, 1961, JOSE C. APONTE, Division of Investigations and Criminal Matters, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, made available photostatic copies of the writ of Habeas Corpus and the denial statement issued by the San Juan Superior Court on September 18, 1961. These are being filed in San Juan File 105-5129.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SJ 3-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APONTE stated that court records contained no background data regarding HARVEY other than the address Raymond, New Hampshire. APONTE said HARVEY had stated when filing the writ that the writ was prepared by one D. C. GELERS, a student at Columbia University, New York City, not further identified.

Careful consideration was given to the use of T symbols and they were used only in those instances where necessary to protect the identities of the sources concealed.

This memorandum is classified Confidential as disclosure of information from SJ T-1 could result in identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness. (u)

INFORMANT:

SJ T-1 is SJ 420-S.

Sources used in the characterization of SANC were [REDACTED]

(u) u

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A characterization of the "Peacemakers" was contained in a pamphlet entitled "Are You a Worker", which was furnished to SA CHARLES COLGLAZAER by [REDACTED] who has requested that his identity be concealed.

Sources used in the characterization of the PCP were [REDACTED] (u) u

Sources contacted on September 15, 1961 regarding [REDACTED] were (u) u

[REDACTED] contacted by SA RAYMER P. PETERS, JR.
[REDACTED] contacted by SA DOUGLAS G. BILLS.
[REDACTED] contacted by SA RICHARD W. KAISER.
[REDACTED] contacted by SA ROBERT L. WILSON. (u) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SJ 3-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEADS:

NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK

1) Will, if possible, furnish background information regarding [REDACTED] to the Bureau and San Juan. It being noted that [REDACTED]

2) Will furnish available background information, if any, regarding [REDACTED] who reportedly [REDACTED]

b7c

A copy of this material is being furnished for information [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Post Office Box 4312

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Juan 21, Puerto Rico
September 26, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

6/25/81
CLASS. & EXT. 2842 AM/PT
REASON-FCIM II 1-2-4.2 Q
DATE OF REVIEW 6/25/91

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
INTERNAL SECURITY-NATIONALIST

6/25/81
1932

ARTHUR HARVEY, 29-year old part-time farmer from Raymond, New Hampshire, arrived in Puerto Rico on September 12, 1961 and promptly appeared at the Puerto Rico Supreme Court in San Juan to file a writ of Habeas Corpus demanding the release of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, titular leader of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR).

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, titular leader of the NPPR was convicted for his part in the NPPR revolt of October 30, 1950 and was conditionally pardoned on September 30, 1953 by Governor LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN. This pardon was revoked on March 6, 1954 following the NPPR attack on the United States House of Representatives in Washington, D. C.

ALBIZU was confined in the Puerto Rico Commonwealth Penitentiary from that date until November 9, 1956 when, because of ill health, he was transferred to the Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, Puerto Rico, where he is still confined.

The September 13, 1961 edition of "The San Juan Star", an English language daily newspaper, published at San Juan, contained an article quoting HARVEY as stating that the writ of Habeas Corpus presented on ALBIZU's behalf was prepared by a Colombia University law student.

6087
q) DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 9-17-77

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SORRY
SFT/P/BS
DATE 10/1/82

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJASIC
ON 4-18-00

CONFIDENTIAL

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARVEY described himself to reporters as a member of the pacifist group "Peacemakers" who came to Puerto Rico in 1958 and conducted a "peace and good will walk" across the island in protest of United States Military Bases in Puerto Rico.

A characterization of the "Peacemakers" appears in the appendix hereto.

(On December 29, 1958, SJ T-1 reported) that ARTHUR HARVEY was one of a group of "Peacemakers", who arrived in Puerto Rico on December 25, 1958 and during the following several days conducted a "peace and good will walk" from Guanica to San Juan, Puerto Rico in protest of the presence in Puerto Rico of United States military bases.

HARVEY told reporters as stated in the above mentioned article that he thought that September 12, 1961, being the birth-date of ALBIZU, was an appropriate time to seek his release. He did not specifically identify his backers other than to say they had planned the mission for almost two years. HARVEY stated that he felt the release of ALBIZU would make the United States "morally much stronger". He went on to say he feels the United States should withdraw its military bases from all foreign soil including Puerto Rico. When asked about his views on Puerto Rico's independence, HARVEY declined to express his views, stating, "that is something for the Puerto Ricans to decide themselves".

On September 13, 1961, JOSE C. APONTE, Division of Investigations and Criminal Matters, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, advised that the writ of Habeas Corpus presented by HARVEY demanded the release of ALBIZU on the grounds that ALBIZU did not violate terms of his conditional pardon which was revoked in 1954.

On September 14, 1961, the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico accepted the writ of Habeas Corpus and ordered Commonwealth Penitentiary Warden, GERARDO DELGADO, who maintains

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CONFIDENTIAL

RE PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

official custody of ALBIZU, to appear before the San Juan Superior Court on September 18, 1961 to answer the writ.

On September 18, 1961, JOSE C. APONTE, above, advised that at a hearing that date before Superior Court Judge WILLIS RAMOS, San Juan Superior Court, ARTHUR HARVEY read a prepared statement in which he stated he was a personal friend of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS; that he did not believe ALBIZU wanted to submit himself to the jurisdiction of Puerto Rican courts or that ALBIZU wanted any Puerto Rican lawyers to defend him.

The writ of Habeas Corpus was denied on the ground that ARTHUR HARVEY did not have the permission of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS to represent him in the matter. APONTE stated that following the denial, three attorneys, acting independently and not in cooperation with HARVEY requested and received permission from the court to visit ALBIZU for one hour on a future date to be designated by medical authorities, to obtain ALBIZU's permission that they represent him in preparation of a new writ of Habeas Corpus.

APONTE identified the three attorneys as follows:

JUAN MARI BRAS, publicly known as Secretary General of the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR); LORENZO PINEIRO RIVERA, Attorney and member of the Secretariat of the MPIPR and, CARLOS CARRERA BENITEZ.

A characterization of the MPIPR appears in the appendix hereto.

A DI, POPR report dated March 3, 1958 showed that an investigation by that organization ascertained that CARRERA, an attorney was reported to be a member of the NPPR while at the University of Puerto Rico (UPR) in the early 1950's. The report showed that he is still a fervent independentist and is a member of the Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno (Independence Party of Puerto Rico) (PIP).

"El Mundo", a daily Spanish language newspaper, published at San Juan, reported July 11, 1960 that a press release from the Sociedad de Amigos de la Nueva Cuba (Society of Friends of New Cuba) (SANC) indicated that Attorney CARLOS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

CARRERA BENITEZ was recently elected to the Board of Directors of the SANC as a Voting Member.

Characterizations of PIP and SANC appear in the appendix hereto.

[On September 18, 1961, SJ T-1 reported] that HARVEY's actions in this matter since his arrival in Puerto Rico on September 12, 1961 were independent of any local groups and that in fact HARVEY had refused to see or discuss the matter with representatives of local pro-independence groups.

SJ T-1 stated that HARVEY, as of September 18, 1961, planned no further action in Puerto Rico and planned to return to the United States in the very near future. [AU]

On September 19, 1961, MANUEL BUENO, Secretary, YMCA, San Juan, Puerto Rico, advised that ARTHUR HARVEY resided alone in Room 305 in the YMCA from September 12, 1961 to the afternoon of September 18, 1961 when he checked out. He left no forwarding address but stated he was leaving for the United States. His address on YMCA register was given simply as ARTHUR HARVEY, Raymond, New Hampshire.

Confidential informants familiar with certain phases of NPPR and related activities advised on September 15, 1961 that they had no knowledge of any indication that ARTHUR HARVEY received cooperation or assistance of any pro-independence group in this matter.

The September 23, 1961 edition of the "The San Juan Star", in its "Letters to the Editor" column, carried the following letter written by ARTHUR HARVEY September 19, 1961 in New York City:

"Sir:

"Although I spent a week in Puerto Rico, I was unable to obtain a hearing of the various reasons why PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

is illegally and cruelly imprisoned in solitary confinement. May I therefore ask that you publish this letter in order that the people of Puerto Rico may understand ALBIZU's case more fully?

"When ALBIZU was convicted in 1951, the court refused to poll the jury to verify that each member actually voted for conviction. The law which authorized the court to withdraw this protection, was passed after the crimes allegedly committed by ALBIZU. Therefore, there was an apparent ex post facto procedure which violates the U. S. Constitution.

"When Governor MUNOZ, bowing to widespread outrage, pardoned ALBIZU in 1953, MUNOZ attempted to attach various conditions and provisions to the pardon. These provisions would require ALBIZU to prove himself innocent of charges when he has not even been told what the charges are! However, ALBIZU never accepted the conditional pardon and therefore it has no legal force or effect. ALBIZU even refused to leave his place of imprisonment, and he was physically ejected. This act of the government in freeing ALBIZU means that the pardon was put into effect, but that the conditions attached to the pardon are void.

"Judge RAMOS refused last Monday to consider these and other questions because, he said, I was not authorized by ALBIZU to speak for him. But I was not permitted to speak to ALBIZU, and no one else except his son-in-law is permitted to visit him. Furthermore, in a proceeding of habeas corpus, I am not required by law to have permission to argue for ALBIZU's freedom, as the Supreme Court recognized when it granted the writ on Sept. 14. It is sufficient that ALBIZU does not object to my action. However, Judge RAMOS dismissed the habeas corpus and left the court before I was even aware of his objection. My request to be informed of the proceedings by an interpreter was not fulfilled. Probably if I were able to remain in Puerto Rico for months or years, I would be able to appeal the dismissal and get a favorable decision. But I cannot devote so much time to this, for I must resist injustice in my own country.

"ALBIZU does not recognize the courts in Puerto Rico, whose authority was established by American military force. He wishes that no Puerto Rican shall use these courts on his behalf. Therefore it is tragic that North Americans have been prevented from helping ALBIZU, by decisions such as Judge RAMOS gave--hasty and disregarding the principles of the higher courts. Judge RAMOS flagrantly disregarded the writ of the Supreme Court which directed him to hold a hearing regarding the conditions and legal basis

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

of ALBIZU's imprisonment. No hearing was held, and the writ was dismissed before any arguments relative to it were heard.

"My thanks to Puerto Ricans who were so polite and helpful to me. My only regret is that I was not born into your paradise. I will remember with fondness your luscious fruits and delightful children, who are so much better behaved than American children.

/s/ ARTHUR HARVEY
Raymond, N. H.
(Written in N.Y.C.Sept. 19)"

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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APPENDIX

MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO
(Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR)

On June 20, 1960, JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MPIPR, advised Special Agents of the FBI that this organization was formed January 11, 1959 at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, and officially came into being at the MPIPR Constituent Convention November 23, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico. It was formed by a group of former leaders of the PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO (PIP), a former legally constituted political party, who dissatisfied with PIP policies, decided to form a more active organization to indoctrinate the Puerto Rican people with the ideal of Puerto Rican independence.

Although the MPIPR does not advocate violence, it will accept anyone who believes in Puerto Rican Independence regardless of his beliefs on the use of violence provided he agrees with the MPIPR Declaration of Principles. The organization contains both Nationalists and Communists within its membership, but does not assume responsibility for actions they may take not sanctioned by the group.

Speaking on behalf of himself and his organization, MARI BRAS said the MPIPR does not currently advocate violence as a means of obtaining Puerto Rican independence only because he felt that violence would be ineffective against the power of the United States Government. MARI BRAS stated he believed in the right of a people, specifically the Puerto Rican people, to use violence to obtain their freedom if and when the circumstances are such they could possibly be successful in their effort.

The MPIPR headquarters are located at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico and attempts are underway to form missions throughout the island. The MPIPR General Secretariat and Directive Mission are made up of Puerto Rican independence leaders and include leaders from other groups seeking independence, including the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (NPPR).

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
RE PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

APPENDIX

PARTIDO COMUNISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO
(Communist Party of Puerto Rico) (PCP)

According to the publication "Puerto Rico, Ayer, Hoy, y Manana" (Puerto Rico, Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow), by JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, President of the PCP, the Communist Party of Puerto Rico was founded in Ponce, Puerto Rico, on September 23, 1934. According to sources, the PCP is a Communist Party in its own right and not a district organization of the Communist Party, USA, although it is based on the same Marxist-Leninist principles of the Communist Party, USA.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

APPENDIX

PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO
(Independence Party of Puerto Rico) (PIP)

A former legally constituted political party which, according to its published platform and the public statements of its officers, advocates independence for Puerto Rico through legal and peaceful means. In the November, 1960 general elections in Puerto Rico, the PIP failed to obtain the ten per cent of the popular vote required to maintain its status as a political party.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

APPENDIX

PEACEMAKERS

In a pamphlet captioned "Are You a Worker?" which was furnished on July 30, 1953, by a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, the following description of the Peacemakers is set forth:

"We are a variety of revolutionary pacifists called the 'Peacemakers'. Besides boycott of war industry, the 'Peacemakers' stand for tax refusal and counsel non-registration of the draft. 'Peacemakers' urge individual personality revolution and advocate a socialist non-violent revolution".

- 10 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

SOCIEDAD DE AMIGOS DE LA NUEVA CUBA
(Society of Friends of New Cuba) (SANC)

An article in the August 27, 1959 edition of "El Imparcial", a Spanish language newspaper published daily at San Juan, Puerto Rico, indicated that the SANC had just been organized in San Juan for the purpose of uniting all Puerto Ricans who sympathize with the fundamental principles of the Cuban revolution and to promote Cuban-Puerto Rican fraternalism.

A confidential source advised on September 3, 1959 that the SANC had no elected officers and no apparent direction, but that the moving forces of the SANC appeared to be leaders of various organizations advocating independence for Puerto Rico.

On February 3, 1961, another confidential source advised that at a meeting of the SANC held on February 1, 1961, plans were formulated calling for eight Puerto Rican independence groups to be represented on the Board of the SANC.

According to a confidential source on February 16, 1961, the President of the PARTIDO COMUNISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (Communist Party of Puerto Rico) (PCP), JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, reported the receipt of a letter from the SANC in which he was invited to give them the name of an individual who would represent the PCP in the SANC. JUAN SANTOS RIVERA stated that in the case of the SANC it was immaterial who the delegate of the PCP was, but that the important thing was that the PCP delegate would take to the SANC the clear and certain ideas of the PCP.

According to sources, the PCP is a Communist Party in its own right and not a district organization of the Communist Party, USA, although it is based on the same Marxist-Leninist principles of the Communist Party, USA.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

September 26, 1961

**PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
INTERNAL SECURITY-NATIONALIST**

Reference is made to the letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at San Juan.

Sources mentioned in instant letterhead memorandum has furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**
DATE 6/25/81 BY 2842 PMV/PSJ/RD

ENCLOSURE
105-11737-442

DECODED COPY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~XXX Radio~~

6/25/91
 CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PMT/BTC/RID
 REASON-FCIM N. 1-2-4-2
 DATE OF REVIEW 6/25/91

 Teletype

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

URGENT 10-4-61

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC SAN JUAN 041900

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, IS-N, BUFILE 105-11898. REMYRAD
 SEPTEMBER 26 LAST. JOSE C. APONTE, DIVISION OF INVESTIGATIONS
 AND CRIMINAL MATTERS, COMMONWEALTH OF PR. ADVISED TODAY
 THAT ATTORNEYS JUAN MARI BRAS, [REDACTED] LOENZO PINEIRO:
 RIVERA, [REDACTED] AND CARLOS CARRERA BENITEZ,

[REDACTED] HAVE DROPPED PLAN TO FILE HABEAS CORPUS
 WRIT FOR RELEASE OF ALBIZU. THEY STATED ALBIZU INDICATED
 TO SON-IN-LAW LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL, [REDACTED] DURING
 O'NEILL'S WEEKLY VISIT TO HOSPITAL OCTOBER 1 LAST THAT HE
 NO LONGER WANTED ABOVE ATTORNEYS TO FILE A WRIT. REASON
 FOR ALBIZU'S ACTION NOT STATED BY ATTORNEYS OR O'NEIL.

[REDACTED] REPORTED TODAY THAT IT IS NOT YET KNOWN
 WHETHER DECISION WAS ACTUALLY MADE BY ALBIZU OR OTHERS.
 CAPTAIN JUAN GONZALEZ, DIVISION OF INTELLIGENCE, POPR, ADVISED
 TODAY THAT O'NEILL VISITED ALBIZU ALONE OCTOBER 1 LAST; NATURE
 OF HIS DISCUSSION WITH ALBIZU NOT KNOWN. LETTERHEAD MEMO
 FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED:

5:41 PM

MJC

ADMIN
 DECLASSIFIED BY SP/PS/C
 ON 4/16/00

OCT 6 1987

REF ID: A67121987

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

11-105-11898(R)

BWAB
PAW/JC

Mr. J. F. Bland ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~EMERGENCY INFORMATION~~
~~RECEIVED - 11-105-11898~~

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. E. T. Stetson
- 1 - Mr. Clegg
- 1 - Mr. Clegg
- 1 - Mr. Clegg

~~CLASSIFIED BY 4-2-67
REASON ACTIVATION
DATE OF RELEAS~~

~~DECLASSIFIED BY SP/CJC/C
ON 4-18-68~~

and political organizations in Puerto Rico, Bureau offices and political committees in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco, C., will be informed of Albizu's death and the possibility of acts of violence. Bureau offices which will alert sources to possible incidents concerning continued violence. Bureau offices will be placed under surveillance by agents in New York and San Juan or Puerto Rico to determine their activities during an emergency period. Legal Attaches in either City and Rio will be issued instructions to alert appropriate sources.

Appropriate security measures will be taken at the San Juan and New York offices so that employees will be portioned alert to the occurrence of suspicious activity during such an emergency. Special Agents will be available at the offices during this period.

In addition pertinent information will be furnished to the United States General Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Vice President and to the Administrative Assistant to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Washington Field Office will advise the United States Marshal's office located at the United States Supreme Court. 105-11898

NOT RECORDED
191 NOV 16 1961

~~ACTION~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

57 132-105 For information. Attention will be given this matter to assure that all individuals and agencies concerned with possible Puerto Rican nationalist violence are kept informed.

62-7721
1 - 105-11898 (Albizu)
TC:dew (7)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office SAN JUAN	Office of Origin SAN JUAN	Date 11/13/61	Investigative Period 10/17 - 11/7/61
TITLE OF CASE PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, aka 6/25/81 CLASS... & EXT. BY 2842 PRIV/RT/24 REASON-FCIM II. 1-2-4.2 DATE OF REVIEW 6/25/91		Report made by RAYMER P. PETERS, JR.	Typed By ZG
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - N	CONFIDENTIAL

SEARCHED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA RAYMER P. PETERS, JR., 5/16/61, at
San Juan.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTINE
SLIP(S) OR DATE

LEADS:

SAN JUAN DIVISION

At San Juan, Puerto Rico

- P* -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTINE
SLIP(S) OR DATE

1. Will maintain contact with the Division of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico, regarding subject's physical condition and status of incarceration.

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copied to: 7 - Bureau (105-11898) (RM) 1 - ONI, 10th ND, SJ (By Hand) 1 - 471st INTC Detachment, SJ (By Hand) 1 - OSI, RAFB (RM) 1 - Secret Service, SJ (By Hand) 1 - Chicago (Info) (RM) 1 - New York (Info) (RM) 1 - WFO (Info) (RM) 3 - San Juan (3-1)	105-11898-474	REC- 54	
	12 NOV 14 1961	EX-105	
	—	—	
	SBV. CONTROL		

Copy to [redacted] State [redacted] Service
by routing slip for [redacted] ONI.
 info action
date 11-27-61
by [redacted]

ADMIN SP4BJASL
DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJASL
ON 4-18-00

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51 NOV 28 1961

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SJ 3-1

2. Will follow and report subject's activities and
activities of the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (NPPR)
relative to the subject.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

SJ T-1 is [REDACTED]

File Location

[REDACTED]
Characterizations
of LUIS MANUEL
O'NEILL and JUANITA
OJEDA

b2
b7D

SJ T-2 is [REDACTED]

SJ T-3 is [REDACTED]

SJ T-4 is [REDACTED]

SJ T-5 is [REDACTED]

The following informants were used to
characterize organizations:

APU

-

Former [REDACTED]

FUPI

-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The subject is carried as a key figure by the San
Juan Office in view of his position as leader of the NPPR.

Copies of the letterhead memorandum evaluating
informants in this report have been disseminated locally to
ONI, INTC, OSI, and Secret Service.

B

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SJ 3-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copies of this report are being furnished to Chicago, New York, and Washington Field for information purposes.

Agents who observed "Homage to Albizu" week ceremonies were as follows (September 10 - 17, 1961):

September 10

ROBERT L. WILSON
RAYMER P. PETERS, JR.

September 11

ROBERT L. WILSON
RAYMER P. PETERS, JR.
THOMAS P. GARVEY
J. CORTEZ BALL

September 12

ROBERT L. WILSON
RAYMER P. PETERS, JR.
THOMAS P. GARVEY
J. CORTEZ BALL

September 13

ROBERT L. WILSON
RAYMER P. PETERS, JR.

September 14

ROBERT L. WILSON
RAYMER P. PETERS, JR.

September 15

ROBERT L. WILSON
RAYMER P. PETERS, JR.

September 17

ROBERT L. WILSON
RAYMER P. PETERS, JR.
JOSEPH F. BRENNAN

C
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SJ 3-1

1. Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. A suitable photograph is is not available.
5. Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. Subject is employed in a key facility and is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____
7. This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because (state reason) information from SJ T-1 and SJ T-2 and SJ T-3 could reasonably result in their identification and therefore compromise their future effectiveness. *PM*
8. Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) of his incarceration and poor health.
9. This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) subject continues to be considered supreme leader of the NPPR.
11. Subject's SI card is tabbed Detcom.
Subject's activities do warrant Detcom tabbing.

D*
COVER-PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~DATE 10/10/00~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - ONI, 10th ND, SJ (By Hand)
 1 - 471st INTC Detachment, SJ (By Hand)
 1 - OSI, RAFB (RM)
 1 - Secret Service, SJ (By Hand)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of: RAYMER P. PETERS, JR. Office: SAN JUAN
 Date: 11/13/61

Field Office File #: 3-1 Bureau File #: 105-11898

Title: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - NATIONALIST

Synopsis: Subject continues to be confined in Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, Puerto Rico, under full-time guard by the Police of Puerto Rico. Very little change in physical condition; is almost totally paralyzed and one physician at Presbyterian Hospital states it is doubtful subject can follow a conversation. Still considered the supreme leader of the NPPR according to source. Efforts by various individuals and groups to effect subject's release set out. Various pro-independence groups in Puerto Rico commemorated subject's 70th year by holding "Homage to Albizu Week Ceremonies" during week of September 10 thru 17, 1961.

6/25/81 - P# -

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PMV/PAT/JS
 REASON-FCIM II 172.42 D
 DATE OF REVIEW 6/25/81

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080

ON 4-18-00 BY SP4/JAS/C
 ADMIN

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 ADVISED BY BOTTING
 11/11/82
 SAD/SAC/SP/JS

SJ 3-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS:

I. STATUS OF INCARCERATION

On November 5, 1961, Captain JUAN GONZALEZ DELGADO, Division of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico (DI, POPR), Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, advised that subject ALBIZU continues to be confined at the Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, Puerto Rico, under twenty-four-hour guard by personnel of the DI, POPR. Two agents of the DI, POPR, are stationed outside the hospital room of ALBIZU to prevent his escape and to prevent visits by unauthorized persons.

Captain GONZALEZ advised that the only person in Puerto Rico authorized to visit ALBIZU is his son-in-law, LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL. Captain GONZALEZ stated that the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (NPPR) Treasurer, JUANITA OJEDA, regularly brings clean clothes and miscellaneous items to the hospital for ALBIZU but is not permitted to enter his room. Any other person desiring to visit ALBIZU must obtain permission from the Department of Justice of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Captain GONZALEZ stated that as of November 5, 1961 there are no plans to either release ALBIZU or to return him to the State Penitentiary, from which he was transferred on November 9, 1956 because of poor physical condition.

On October 16, 1961, SJ T-1 advised that LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL, President of the National Board of the NPPR, and JUANITA OJEDA MALDONADO, Treasurer of the NPPR National Board, were re-elected to those positions at an NPPR General Assembly held on October 15, 1961, at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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SJ 3-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

II. STATUS OF HEALTH

[On November 5, 1961, SJ T-1 reported] that the subject, who is still hospitalized at the Presbyterian Hospital, still cannot speak intelligibly and is almost totally paralyzed. The source stated that the subject's only means of communication, to his knowledge, is through facial expressions and partial use of his left arm.

Further comments on the subject's status of health are set out under Section IV of this report.

III. NPPR LEADERSHIP STATUS

[On November 5, 1961, SJ T-1 reported] that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is considered the supreme leader of the NPPR, in spite of his incarceration and paralysis.

IV. RELEASE EFFORTS

On September 12, 1961, a writ of habeas corpus demanding ALBIZU's release was filed in the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico at San Juan by one ARTHUR HARVEY, who identified himself to the press simply as a farmer from Raymond, New Hampshire. The writ demanded ALBIZU's release on the grounds that ALBIZU did not violate terms of his conditional parole which was revoked in 1954.

On September 14, 1961, JOSE C. APONTE, Division of Investigations and Criminal Matters, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, San Juan, advised that the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico accepted the above writ of habeas corpus and ordered that Commonwealth Penitentiary warden GERARDO DELGADO, who maintains official custody of ALBIZU, appear before the San Juan Superior Court on September 18, 1961 to answer the writ.

On September 18, 1961, JOSE C. APONTE, above, advised that at a hearing that date before Superior Court Judge WILLIS RAMOS, San Juan Superior Court, ARTHUR HARVEY read a prepared statement in which he stated he was a personal friend of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS; that he did not believe that ALBIZU wanted to submit himself to the jurisdiction of Puerto Rican courts or that ALBIZU desired that any Puerto Rican lawyers defend him.

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The writ of habeas corpus was denied on the ground that HARVEY did not have the permission of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS to represent him in the matter. APONTE stated that following the denial three attorneys, acting independently and not in cooperation with HARVEY, requested and received permission from the court to visit ALBIZU for one hour on a future date to be designated by medical authorities, to obtain ALBIZU's permission that they represent him in preparation of a new writ of habeas corpus.

APONTE identified the three attorneys as follows:

JUAN MARI BRAS, publicly known as Secretary General of the MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR); LORENZO PINEIRO RIVERA, attorney and member of the Secretariat of the MPIPR; and CARLOS CARRERA BENITEZ.

A characterization of the MPIPR appears in the appendix hereto.

[On September 18, 1961, SJ T-3 reported] that ARTHUR HARVEY's actions in the above matter since his arrival in Puerto Rico on September 12, 1961 were independent of any local groups and that in fact HARVEY had refused to discuss the matter with representatives of local pro-independence groups. SJ T-3 stated that HARVEY as of September 18, 1961 planned no further action in Puerto Rico and planned to return to the United States on that day. (4) u

On September 19, 1961, MANUEL BUENO, Secretary, YMCA, San Juan, Puerto Rico, advised that ARTHUR HARVEY resided at the YMCA from September 12, 1961 to the afternoon of September 18, 1961, when he checked out stating that he was leaving for the United States.

The September 20, 1961 edition of "The San Juan Star," an English language newspaper published daily in San Juan, Puerto Rico, contained an article entitled "Lawyers Get Permission to Interview ALBIZU CAMPOS", which read, in part, as follows:

"Pro Independence Movement leader JUAN MARI BRAS said last night that acting chief physician to the paralyzed

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Puerto Rico *Puerto Rico*

ALBIZU has agreed to an interview with his patient once the court order is received. Last Monday, San Juan Superior Court Judge WILLIS RAMOS authorized MARI BRAS and two other MPIPR lawyers, LORENZO PINEIRO RIVERA and CARLOS CARRERA BENITEZ to visit ALBIZU and determine if the latter wants them to file an habeas corpus on his behalf. The court order would permit the three lawyers to spend one full hour with the imprisoned ALBIZU in his hospital room at Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce. According to MARI BRAS, ALBIZU reportedly 'understands perfectly' and can follow a discussion."

Puerto Rico *Puerto Rico*

The September 2, 1961 edition of "The San Juan Star" contained an article quoting Dr. DAVID RAMIREZ SANTANA, Acting Chief Physician of Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, as stating that he doubted that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS could follow a conversation. The above statement was made in reference to the statement of JUAN MARI BRAS to the effect that ALBIZU understands "almost everything."

Puerto Rico

The September 26, 1961 edition of "The San Juan Star" contained an article reporting the visit of the above three attorneys to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS at the Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce. The article quoted the three attorneys as stating that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had authorized them to draw up an habeas corpus which, according to JUAN MARI BEAS, would be ready in about a week. The article quoted JUAN MARI BRAS as stating, "We will decide what the next step will be after discussing it (the writ to be drawn up) with Don PEDRO." The article stated that the lawyers were alone with ALBIZU, except for a short interruption by ALBIZU's physician who went into the room with a nurse to check the patient's blood pressure.

The October 4, 1961 edition of "The San Juan Star" contained an article which read, in part, as follows:

"Three pro-independence lawyers announced yesterday that they had dropped plans to file a writ of habeas corpus for the release of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. In the statement filed by the three lawyers, JUAN MARI BRAS, LORENZO PINEIRO, and CARLOS CARRERA BENITEZ, they declared that ALBIZU has indicated his desire not to have them file the writ. The lawyers did not say why ALBIZU changed his mind. In their statement they stated that ALBIZU's son-in-law, LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL, made his

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SJ 3-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

customary visit to ALBIZU on Sunday, October 1, 1961 and later told the lawyers that ALBIZU no longer wanted them to file the writ. The lawyers stressed that they had been proceeding with the writ up to the time O'NEILL notified them."

V. "HOMAGE TO ALBIZU WEEK" - September 10 - 17, 1961

Representatives of the NPPR and various other pro-independence groups in Puerto Rico met at NPPR headquarters in San Juan on August 16, 23, 30 and September 6, 1961 to formulate plans for their joint activity to be conducted during "Homage to ALBIZU Week", September 10 thru 17, 1961. The various groups temporarily put aside their rivalries and disputes and according to [SJ T-1] were determined to attract world wide attention to the Puerto Rican independence cause by their united action in this "Homage to Albizu Week."
(Source: [SJ T-1] on August 16, 23, 30 and September 6, 1961)

(On August 30, 1961, SJ T-1 made available) a two-page printed announcement prepared by NPPR National Board President LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL setting forth a schedule of the week's activities as planned by the NPPR and various other groups. This schedule contained the following: "The NPPR invites the participation of its affiliates, friends, and sympathizers in an homage to our President, Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS during the week September 10 through 17, 1961." The schedule of events listed are as follows:

"Sunday - September 10, 10:00 a.m., Special picket in front of Presbyterian Hospital, Ashford Street, Condado; to be continued until 2:00 p.m., this date and each thereafter until the 16th will be conducted during the hours 4 - 6 p.m.

No activity listed for Monday, September 11, 1961.

Tuesday - September 12, 1961 (Birthdate of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS) 6:00 a.m. Singing procession through principal streets of the metropolitan area.

7:00 a.m. Songs by a group of artists under the hospital window of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10:00 a.m. Guard of Honor in front of Presbyterian Hospital carrying flags of various Latin American countries, of Lares, and of Puerto Rico. This guard to be continued until 4:00 p.m., the NPPR taking its turn between 11:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon.

4:00 p.m. Picket in front of Presbyterian Hospital until 6:00 p.m.

8:00 p.m. Two-hour program to be held at Ateneo in Old San Juan, the program to include:

(1) Reading of passages from the book 'PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and the Independence of Puerto Rico', written by ALBIZU's wife, LAURA MENESSES DE ALBIZU. (2) Reading, by prominent Puerto Rican artist, of passages from a speech made by ALBIZU August 28, 1932 in Mayaguez. (3) Presentation of parts of a recording of speech made by ALBIZU November 19, 1948 in Rio Piedras.

No activities listed for Wednesday or Thursday, September 13, 14, 1961.

Friday - September 15, 1961

7:30 p.m. Radio program over an island network dramatizing highlights of ALBIZU's life. (Station not specified.)

No activity listed for Saturday, September 16, 1961.

Sunday - September 17, 1961

9:00 p.m. Organization of a parade in area behind Capitol Building, Puerta de Tierra

10:00 a.m. Parade toward San Juan to the house of ALBIZU and headquarters of NPPR, corner Sol and Cruz Streets, from which will be read a proclamation to the peoples of the world soliciting help in the fight for Puerto Rican

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independence and for the freedom of political prisoners. Parade then will proceed to Plaza Baldorioty.

1:30 p.m. Meeting at Plaza Baldorioty, San Juan for speeches by various nationalist patriots (not named)."

The NPPR announcement further states that in addition to the above-listed scheduled activities, the NPPR headquarters at the corner of Sol and Cruz Streets in Old San Juan will be kept open during the entire week; flags will be displayed and loudspeakers will be mounted, over which speeches will be made, including recordings of speeches made by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

The announcement ends with a statement that there will be a special turn for "ex-political prisoners" in the "Guard of Honor" to be mounted in front of the Presbyterian Hospital, September 12, 1961; that all ex-prisoners would be there between 11:30 a.m. and 12:00 noon.

[On September 4, 1961, SJ T-5 advised that the FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO-INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (Federation of University Students for Independence) (FUPI), at a meeting on September 2, 1961, announced the following schedule for FUPI participation in the "Homage to ALBIZU Week".]

September 11, 1961 - 7,000 copies of "Boletin Informativo" (Informative Bulletin) will be issued by FUPI at Rio Piedras and Mayaguez.

An invitation will be issued to all students to participate in the week's activities in honor of ALBIZU.

September 12, 1961 - Simultaneous pickets will be conducted at 9:00 a.m. in front of the Colleges at Rio Piedras and Mayaguez, demanding release of ALBIZU and other "political prisoners."

A public meeting will be held at 8:00 p.m. at the Plaza in Rio Piedras, sponsored by the FUPI.

September 14, 1961 - A public meeting will be held at the Plaza in Mayaguez at 8:00 p.m. sponsored by the FUPI.

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September 15, 1961 - Handbills will be distributed by the FUPI at the College in Rio Piedras, demanding release of ALBIZU and other "political prisoners."

A characterization of the FUPI appears in the appendix hereto.

The following is a summary of activities of the various pro-independence groups in commemoration of "ALBIZU Week" as observed by Special Agents of the FBI and as reported by sources as indicated:

On September 11, 1961, a small picket was conducted from 4:00 until 6:00 p.m. in front of the Presbyterian Hospital by representatives from the NPPR and other pro-independence groups in Puerto Rico. At no time did the participants number over twenty-five persons.

(SJ T-1 and SJ T-3) on September 11, 1961.)

On Tuesday morning, September 12, 1961, the 70th birthday of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, the main pro-independence commemoration of "Homage to ALBIZU Week" began at approximately 6:00 a.m. First activities were by a group singing patriotic songs beneath ALBIZU's window at the Presbyterian Hospital at 6:00 a.m. At about 9:00 a.m. groups began to gather to form the honor guards which were to continue in front of the hospital throughout the day. The first honor guard was set up by representatives of the APU with each man carrying one of the twenty-two flags of the republics of Latin America as well as other flags of "Grito de Lares" and the NPPR. A total of about 150 persons took part in the activities some time during the day. The activities ended at approximately 6:00 p.m. At 8:00 p.m. in the evening, September 12, 1961, approximately 300 persons, including members of the various pro-independence groups and sympathizers of the groups, attended activities at the Ateneo Puertorriqueno in San Juan. LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL began the activities by reading a paper concerning the life of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and an explanation of the reason he is in prison. Thereafter, representatives of the other groups gave short speeches eulogizing PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

(SJ T-1, SJ T-2, SJ T-3 and SJ T-4) on September 12, 1961.)

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SJ 3-1

A characterization of the "Grito de Lares"
appears in the appendix hereto.

On September 13, 14, and 15, 1961 pickets of diminishing size were held at Presbyterian Hospital from 4:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. On September 14, 1961, it was noted by observers that the pickets numbered four persons and in view of the small number present they apparently decided to simply lean against the wall rather than march as pickets.

(SJ T-1 and SJ T-4) on September 13, 14, and 15, 1961.)

On September 17, 1961, approximately 200 automobiles bearing signs indicating that they came from all parts of the island arrived at the vacant lot behind the Capitol Building in Old San Juan and in this area a parade was formed. At about 11:00 a.m. the parade then marched from the Capitol Building through San Francisco Street to the NPPR headquarters in Old San Juan. At the NPPR headquarters LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL read a proclamation concerning Puerto Rican independence. The crowd then dispersed for lunch and re-assembled at the nearby Plaza de Armas to hear speeches by representatives of the various groups. JUAN ANGEL SILEN, of the FUPI, served as master of ceremonies. SILEN led off the speakers of the afternoon and was followed by LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL, JUAN MARI BRAS, JOSE HERRERA OROPEZA (Venezuelan congressman), and the activities were closed with a brief address by JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER of the ACCION PATRIOTICA UNITARIA (Patriotic Unitarian Action) (APU). All speeches adhered to the general theme of Puerto Rico being in economic bondage to the United States and the topic of United States imperialism. During the period mentioned above, marchers were occasionally heard to sing, "Cuba si, Yankees no." An apathetic crowd estimated at 1700, viewed the activities at the Plaza de Armas and listened to the speakers.

(SJ T-1 and SJ T-3) on September 18, 1961.)

A characterization of the APU appears in the appendix hereto.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ACCION PATRIOTICA UNITARIA
(Patriotic Unitarian Action) (APU)

A confidential source advised on January 26, 1959 that the APU was formed at a meeting held in Santurce, Puerto Rico, on January 25, 1959, under the direction of RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, who later resigned as President of the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (NPPR) on May 3, 1959. This source advised on February 19, 1959 that MEDINA recently stated he plans for the APU to be backed by the NPPR and controlled by him, MEDINA, and the NPPR. He said the APU will be presented to the public as a pro-independence group which favors peaceful methods for obtaining independence for Puerto Rico.

Another confidential source advised on May 15, 1961, that RAMON MEDINA is President of the organization but that JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER is the driving force behind the APU and is in control of all policy and organizational activity.

This source stated the purpose of the APU is to achieve independence through electoral abstention and passive resistance. According to CORRETJER, the first step is to educate the people of Puerto Rico to support electoral abstention and passive resistance will logically follow. This resistance will take the form of a massive strike in which the people will refuse to support the present government or purchase United States products.

According to the source, APU leaders do not openly advocate use of force and violence to obtain independence for Puerto Rico.

JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER is a self-admitted former member of the NPPR and the COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (CP, USA) b7C [REDACTED] who has travelled throughout the Caribbean and Latin America during 1959-1960 propagandizing on behalf of Puerto Rican independence.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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**FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO INDEPENDENCIA
(Federation of University Students for Independence)
(FUPI)**

According to information appearing in "Patria," self-described official organ of the FUPI, the FUPI was formed as a student organization at the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, in October, 1956. "Patria" stated that the FUPI was not connected with any political organization and would work for independence for Puerto Rico through legal and peaceful means.

On September 22, 1958, a source advised that although the FUPI still did not advocate violence, its leaders were advocating independence for Puerto Rico in stronger terms and were cooperating with leaders of the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (NPPR) in commemorating events connected with Puerto Rico's independence.

On August 20, 1959, a second source advised that LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL, then President of the NPPR National Board, had stated that FUPI members were generally considered among NPPR leaders to be Nationalists at heart and that it was felt when an emergency arose under an NPPR plan for independence, the FUPI would join the NPPR. According to the source, O'NEILL also stated that the youth in the independence movement, such as members of the FUPI, frequently approach NPPR leaders for instructions in the independence movement.

Information received from a third source revealed that during 1959 and 1960 FUPI representatives attended various student conferences in foreign countries, including Communist China and Russian satellite countries, to promote the cause of independence for Puerto Rico.

The latter source advised on August 18, 1960 that at the August 17, 1960 meeting of the FUPI in Rio Piedras, it was announced that the International Union of Students, an international student organization with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, had agreed to aid the FUPI and would send typewriters, office equipment, and any money necessary for the FUPI to continue its fight against "United States imperialism." When a FUPI officer objected to receiving aid from a communist organization, NORMAN PIETRI CASTELLON, then FUPI

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President, stated the FUPI would accept aid from Russia or from any other source in its struggle for Puerto Rico's independence. This source later advised on October 20, 1960 that the FUPI had been accepted by the International Union of Students as a member of that organization.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following information concerning the International Union of Students:

"1. 'The World Federation of Democratic Youth brought into being the International Union of Students, which held a meeting in Prague on August 17-31, 1946. The administration and direction of this project was entrusted to a 17-man executive committee, of whom 12 were known Communists. Also cited as one of the 'long established Soviet controlled international organizations' which speak identical lines of propaganda and stand together on all phases of Soviet foreign policy and which has 'affiliated organizations in the United States, which consequently have also been turned into instruments in the "peace" campaign.'

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, p. 13; and House Report 378 on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 77.)"

"2. Cited as being among 'international Communist fronts.... functioning at the present time.'

"(International Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S Doc 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.)"

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APPENDIX

GRITO DE LARES
September 23, 1868

The NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (NPPR) celebrates this date as the anniversary of the brief rebellion at Lares, Puerto Rico, against the Spanish regime, staged by a group of Puerto Rican revolutionists. On this date the Puerto Rican group established momentary control in the mountain town of Lares and proclaimed the Republic of Puerto Rico. This date has a special significance for the NPPR, inasmuch as a main thesis of NPPR doctrine is the claim that Puerto Rican sovereignty was actually established on September 23, 1868, with the rebellion at Lares. The large NPPR celebration on September 23 of each year is concentrated at Lares.

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APPENDIX

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MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO
(Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR)

On June 20, 1960, JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MPIPR, advised Special Agents of the FBI that this organization was formed January 11, 1959, at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, and officially came into being at the MPIPR Constituent Convention November 23, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico. It was formed by a group of former leaders of the PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTO-RIQUIENO (PIP), a former legally constituted political party, who dissatisfied with PIP policies, decided to form a more active organization to indoctrinate the Puerto Rican people with the ideal of Puerto Rican independence.

Although the MPIPR does not advocate violence, it will accept anyone who believes in Puerto Rican Independence regardless of his beliefs on the use of violence provided he agrees with the MPIPR Declaration of Principles. The organization contains both Nationalists and Communists within its membership, but does not assume responsibility for actions they may take not sanctioned by the group.

Speaking on behalf of himself and his organization, MARI BRAS said the MPIPR does not currently advocate violence as a means of obtaining Puerto Rican independence only because he felt that violence would be ineffective against the power of the United States Government. MARI BRAS stated he believed in the right of a people, specifically the Puerto Rican people, to use violence to obtain their freedom if and when the circumstances are such they could possibly be successful in their effort.

The MPIPR headquarters are located at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico and attempts are underway to form missions throughout the island. The MPIPR General Secretariat and Directive Mission are made up of Puerto Rican independence leaders and include leaders from other groups seeking independence, including the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (NPPR).

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico

NOV 13 1961

Title	PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - NATIONALIST
Reference	San Juan report of SA RAYMER P. PETERS, JR., dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in
referenced communication have furnished reliable information
in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

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SUPPLEMENTAL CORRELATION SUMMARY

See Correlation Summary dated 9/16/54 filed as 105-11898-325

Main File No: 105-11898
See Also: 89-66; 90-27

Date: 1/19/62

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*Subject: Pedro Albizu Campos
Don Pedro**

Date Searched: 3/20/61

Searched And Identical References Found As:

Pedro Albizu Campos
Pedro Albizu ✓
One Albizu
P. Albizu ✓
Padro Albizu ✓
Pedrito Albizu ✓
Pedro Albizu ✓
Pedro Campos Albizu ✓
Pedro Juan Albizu ✓
Peter Albizu ✓
Petro Albizu ✓

Pedro Albizu
Pedro Alitzua
Pedro Alitzus
Pedro Albizy
Pedro Albrizu
Pedro Albuzzo
Pedro Albuzu
Pedro Albzy
Pedro Aldizu
Pedro Algizu
Pedro Albitzu
Pedro Alieu
Pedro Alizzu
Pedro Galium
Pedro Alriazu
Pedro Campas
Pedro Albilzu Campas
Albizu Campos

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.**

~~CLASS 6/26/84 EX-4 pm 135125
REASON-FCIM 12. 1-2 4 3/2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/26/84~~

(continued on next page)

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

Analyst

Coordinator

Approved

Grace F. Johnson

Theda W. Duncan

J.W. Marshall

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GFJ/cst DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
11-19-03

Hedda W. Duncan J.W. Marshall
BN REC (P&A) 105-11898-445
BL MCT (C&G)
5 JAN 1962

GFJ/cst DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
11-18-01

4180

* Not searched

5 JAN 1962

ENCL BEHIND FILE.
SEARCH SLIPS ONLY.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-12-01 BY SP~~

~~SECRET~~

Searched And Identical References Found As: (continued)

✓ Albizue Campos
✓ Albizu Campos
✓ One Campos
✓ P.A. Campos
✓ P. Abizu Campos
✓ P. Albizu Campos
✓ Pedro Campos
✓ Pedro A. Campos
✓ Pedro Albisio Campos
✓ Pedro Albizo Campos
✓ Pedro Albizu Campos
✓ Pedro Albizue Campos
✓ Pedro Albizus Campos
✓ Pedro Albizy Campos
✓ Pedro Albriza Campos
✓ Pedro Albrizu Campos

✓ Pedro Alibzu Campos
✓ Pedro Alizu Campos
✓ Pedro Alviso Campos
✓ Pedro Alviza Campos
✓ Pedro Alvizu Campos
✓ Pedro Biuzu Campos
✓ Pedros Abizzu Campos
✓ Pete Albizu Campos
✓ Petro Albizu Campos
✓ Pedro Albizu Campus
✓ Pedro Compas
✓ Pedro Albizu Compas
✓ Aldeso Compos
✓ Pedro Compos
✓ Pedro Albizu Compos

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All Identical References Marked "A" on The Search Slip

Also Searched And No Identical References Found As:

✓ Albrya Campos
✓ Petra Campos

Also Searched As Pedro Albizur. See Page 107 Of Summary

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. All references under the above names containing data identical with the subject have been included except those listed at the end of this summary as not having been reviewed, or those determined to contain the same information as the main file.

This summary is designed to furnish a synopsis of the information set out in each reference. In many cases the original serial will contain the information in much more detail.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Add. info.....Additional information appearing in
this reference which pertains to
Pedro Albizu Campos may be found in
the main file or elsewhere in this
summary.

MPIPR.....Puerto Rican Independence Movement
NPPR.....Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
PCP.....Communist Party of Puerto Rico
PIP.....Independence Party of Puerto Rico
POPR.....Police of Puerto Rico
PR.....Puerto Rico
PSP.....Partido Socialista Popular

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RELATIVES WHO HAVE BUREAU MAIN FILES

The relationship, biographical data and NPPR activities of Pedro Albizu Campos were set forth in the serials of the main files on his relatives as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Reference Number</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Laura Meneses de Albizu Campos	Wife	105-13532-7 p.2 10 p.1-7, 9, 12-15, 17, 19, 21 19 p.2, 5-11, 14-20, 23 23 p.1a-3, 5 29 p.2 36 p.3 37 p.2, 5 38 p.2 64 p.1a	(78)✓ (22)✓ (22, 54)✓ (22)✓ (22, 55)✓ (146, 196)✓ (22, 55)✓ (22, 196)✓ (146, 196)✓

b7C

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[redacted] advised that Torres Mazzorana, a newspaperman since 1930, had been a follower of Pedro Albizu Campos.

138-2667-13 p.18
(158, 207)

b2

b7D

b7C

[redacted] (protect identity)
advised that in 1930 Fernando Fernandes (100-293513) furnished bond for Pedro Albizu Campos when he was arrested for attempted overthrow of the U.S. Government.

100-293513-3 p.4
(135, 185)

Records of the U.S. Probation Office for the S.D. NY and information obtained by the Miami Field Division, revealed that [redacted] was indicted in 1936 with Pedro Albizu Campos.

105-104-2 p.3
(224)

[redacted] P.O. Inspector, Atlanta, Georgia, furnished the name and address of Pedro Compos as Laura M. Compos, #4 Independence St., Augas Buenas, P.R.

Above information taken from an Atlanta report dated 12/14/39.

61-7590-255 p.3
(216) ✓

The San Juan Office files revealed that Julio de Santiago was the self-admitted Interim President of the NPPR during the absence of Pedro Albizu Campos in the U.S. during the late 1930's and early 1940's.

105-17222-12
(150, 201)

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On 9/4/41 the Department forwarded a list of individuals on whom INS reported "No Record" and one name on this list was Pedro Albiza Campos, Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

100-2-1513 p.8
(219)

The San Juan files revealed that the NPPR was organized by Don Pedro Albizu Campos for the purpose of overthrowing the U.S. Government in P.R. Campos and other leaders of the NPPR were serving sentences in Atlanta Penitentiary for attempting to overthrow the U.S. Government by force and violence.

Above information taken from a San Juan report dated 9/24/41.

100-46688-1X p.3
(160)

b7C

[REDACTED] POPR advised by report of 5/4/53 that Valentin Villafane stated he had brought [REDACTED] to live in his, Villafane's, house in Fajardo on orders from the Master (meaning Pedro Albizu Campos).

105-8139-22 p.a.2
(145, 194)

This reference contains as an enclosure the booklet compiled by the Senate Internal Security Committee captioned, "The CP of the USA - What It Is -- How It Works -- A Handbook For Americans" (100-421606). Appearing under the heading "Articles Published in Political Affairs (The Communist) By Writers and Leaders of Foreign Communist Parties" was the following:

"Pedro Albizu Campos - Reply to CP, USA, Greetings, 660-61, July, 1943."

100-421606-1 encl. p.69
(143, 193)

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Hulan E. Jack's [redacted] participation in a welcoming on behalf of Albizu Campos on 6/25/43 was documented by a flyer sent out by the "Frente Unido Popular" of NYC, which indicated that the welcoming was to be held under the auspices of the Committee for Hispanic Unification.

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The "People's Voice" of 7/3/43 reported that Jack spoke at a celebration held in honor of Campos, PR political leader (place of meeting not given).
[redacted]

This reference in Bureau file captioned Communist Political Activities set forth information concerning Pedro Albizu Campos. This reference relates to an exhibit presented before HCUA.

b2

Exhibit

Date

b7C
b7D

633, Throw-away entitled "Victory in Oklahoma over Hitlerism in America" put out by the National Labor Defense and listing Campos as a member of National Committee.

October, 1943

100-3-72-1519 encl. p.8227
(130) /

[redacted] advised that on or about 10/15/43, a conference of NPPR members was held in the hospital room of Pedro Albizu Campos at the Columbus Hospital, NYC. It was decided at the conference that the NPPR members should not join the Armed Forces of the U.S.

105-21366-2 p.2
(153, 202)

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[redacted] advised on 3/4/44 that Rafael Lopez Rosas, Second alternate on the NPPR executive board, Juan Antonio Corretjer, former delegate and secretary - general of the NPPR executive board and Clemente Soto Velez, First alternate of the NPPR executive board, had had a disagreement with Pedro Albizu Campos. Because of the disagreement, Albizu had ordered the Junta of the Bronx, NY, closed. This Junta used the name of Club Cultural Hispanos as a front.

[redacted] advised that Juan Gonzales, foreman at the Art Steel, Co., admitted he was a follower of Campos.

b2
b7C
b7D

105-23640-2 p.5
(215)✓
SI 105-23640-1
(28)✓

[redacted] advised that on 8/13/44 [redacted] and Julio Pinto Gandia, President of NY Board of NPPR, visited Pedro Albizu Campos at Columbus Hospital, NYC. (Q)U

100-389117-14 p.3
(137, 186)✓

[redacted] In early 1945, [redacted] stated that [redacted] acted as a counsellor to Pedro Perez-Pagan, Acting President of NPPR in PR, with the knowledge of Pedro Albizu Campos. [redacted] was well trusted by Campos. (Q)U

100-45500-31 p.1,2
(235)✓

The Miami Office advised the San Juan Office by letter dated 5/4/45 that the Bureau had indicated that Pedro Albizu Campos might have sent one Juan Diaz from NYC to PR to carry instructions to NPPR leaders there.

100-8042-5
(144, 194)✓
SI 100-8042-2
(215)✓

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7C L [REDACTED] Parole Officer, 80 Centre St., NYC,
advised on 5/27/54 that the parole file of [REDACTED]
disclosed that there was no information contained in
the file to the effect that Pedro Albizu Campos had been in contact
with the parole board at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, NY. to offer
[REDACTED] a job in order that he might be paroled at the end of 1947.

100-391939-30 p.13
(137, 187)

Insular Police, PR report dated 12/15/47 stated that the
PR flag was raised on the PR University tower as a patriotic gesture
in celebration of the return to PR of Pedro Albizu Campos.

140-1464-16
(158, 208)

Juan Mari Bras was one of the leaders of the University
Strike which was a prolonged series of incidents at the University
of PR commencing on 12/15/47, with the return of Pedro Albizu Campos
to PR, which culminated in a strike, lack of discipline, and riot by
an influential and highly articulate segment of the student body.
(No. inf.)

b7C [REDACTED]

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Records of the San Juan Office revealed that in 1948, [REDACTED] was a bodyguard for Pedro Albizu Campos.

105-10957-12
(21) ✓

This reference contains considerable information pertaining to activities of Pedro Albizu Campos in connection with [REDACTED] who was a member of the National Federation of Puerto Rican Students (NPRS) which was organized at the University of PR in 1947. The flyer announcing the organization invited all who supported Albizu Campos to join.

The NPRS had invited Albizu Campos to speak at the University in 1948 and because the University refused to have Albizu on the Campus, the NPRS called for a strike among the students.

b7C
105-10690-5 p.2,3,5,6
(145, 195) ✓

The NYC Office files revealed that [REDACTED] had been an associate of Pedro Campos in 1948.

100-92202-13
(162) ✓

The 1948 Harvard University Alumni Directory listed Pedro Albizu Campos as having attended Harvard College from 1913 to 1916 and received A.B. Degree. No information in Harvard files indicating connection between [REDACTED] and Campos.

100-293513-4
(135, 185) ✓

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During the Nationalist uprising of 1950, Insular authorities seized from Paulino E. Castro, self-admitted former National Secretary of the NPPR, a letter directed to him as Sec. General of NPPR and signed by [redacted] the NPPR Municipal Board at Vega Baja, PR. The letter was dated 1/20/46 and set forth minutes of a NPPR meeting held in that city on 1/13/46 which brought out that all members should rise when they hear the name of Pedro Albizu Campos. The letter mentioned speakers at the meeting who brought messages from Campos. Julio de Santiago, one of the speakers, was the self-admitted Interim Pres. of the NPPR during the absence of Campos.

"Puerto Rico" was a monthly magazine published from March, 1944 until January, 1948 as the official organ of the NPPR in NYC. The magazine reflected the ideology of Campos.

105-1824-5 p.1-3
(205,53)

b7C

"America En Marcha," a Spanish language newspaper, published by the Inter-American Publishing Co., NYC, for 2/12/48, contained a front page article which reported a speech given in PR by Don Pedro Albizu Campos. The speech attacked U.S. citizens as contributing to the moral decline of the island.

62-86085-2 p.3
(159,178)

[redacted] of the POPR advised that [redacted] stated that he attended the 3/21/48 public NPPR commemorative ceremony in Ponce, PR because Albizu Campos was going to speak and that he would contribute money if Campos asked him too.

100-128699-5 p.2
(210)

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An article in the 4/16/48 issue of "El Mundo" reported Margot Arce Blanco [REDACTED] was one of eight professors at the University of PR who protested the decision of the University authorities in refusing to allow Pedro Albizu Campos to use the University theater for a conference.

[REDACTED]

ONI advised that Pedro Albizu Campos went to Vieques, PR on 1/5/48 to obtain the signature of [REDACTED] and Felipe Benitez Rivera, a Nationalist in Vieques, in order to prepare a legal document which Campos intended to present to the court contesting the right of the US Navy to appropriate land in Vieques. [REDACTED] met Campos when he arrived in Vieques.

b2
b7C
b7D
A POPR report dated 1/5/48 revealed that Campos, accompanied by Paulino Castro, former Sec. General of the NPPR and Julio de Santiago, former interim President arrived in Vieques by boat on 1/5/48. They were driven to [REDACTED] where other Vieques Nationalists were assembled and a conference was held.

[REDACTED] advised that on 5/3/48 [REDACTED] visited Campos at the Hotel Normandie in San Juan.

100-187725-9 p.3,4
(133,183)

POPR memo of 6/24/48 issued by [REDACTED] set forth investigation conducted concerning the activities of Pedro Albizu Campos during June, 1948. This memo revealed that Casimiro Berenguer, President of the Ponce, PR Committee of the PIP and former NPPR leader, visited Campos in Jayuya in June, 1948.

[REDACTED]

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[redacted] advised on 7/13/48) that Rev. Ramkrishna Modak, an Indian leader who had some two years previously appeared before a Congressional Committee, testified for the Independence of PR. He was a very close friend of Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos.

[On 5/13/54 [redacted] furnished a brochure of the World Fellowship Inc. which listed under officers "Rev. Ramkrishna S. Modak, 4 East 28th St., NYC, Planning Committee."]

b2
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b7D

The Insular Police file on [redacted] contained a memo which stated that [redacted] was riding in a truck which attempted to crowd a police car which was following the automobile of Pedro Albizu Campos to Arecibo, PR on 9/23/48.

100-360639-2 p.4
(185)✓

[redacted] PD, San Juan, PR testified for the government on 9/8-9/54 in the case of the US versus Dolores Lebron, et al, in which case 13 PR Nationalist leaders were convicted for seditious conspiracy, and stated that at a gathering of the NPPR members at Ponce, PR on 10/12/48 he had observed [redacted] in an automobile with Pedro Albizu Campos. [redacted] also testified that [redacted] at times in 1948 had posted guards around the house of Campos.

100-361642-30 p.2
(13, 34, 47)

The San Juan Office files revealed that Angel Rivera Galarza was introduced to Pedro Albizu Campos in 1949 by Angelito Santiago who was at that time President of the NPPR local board in Lares, PR.

b7C

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A report by [REDACTED] POPR, advised that Pedro Albizu Campos addressed at NPPR meeting at Cabo Rojo, PR on 4/8/49.

105-13092-8 p.5
(146, 196)

[REDACTED] POPR report of 4/21/49 stated that [REDACTED] met Pedro Albizu Campos on 3/26/49 when he returned to San Juan from Catano. [REDACTED] accompanied Albizu to NPPR headquarters.

On 6/27/55 [REDACTED] advised that he had met Albizu in 1949 when he returned to San Juan but did not accompany him to NPPR headquarters.

105-39385-1 p.5,6
(156, 206)

b7C

[REDACTED] POPR, advised that on 2/23/49 Pedro Albizu Campos presided at a public meeting to the NPPR held at Utuado. [REDACTED] also stated that on 2/24/49 [REDACTED] was observed leaving the house where Albizu was staying in Utuado.

[REDACTED] advised that on 3/26/49 Eladio Rivera, son of Ignacio Rivera, accompanied Albizu to the NPPR Headquarters in San Juan.

[REDACTED] POPR, advised on 6/2/49 that Ignacio Rivera had been guarding the NPPR Headquarters where Albizu resided.

b7C

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[REDACTED] for five years prior to
October, 1954, reportedly was a friend of Pedro Albizu Campos. (Source
not given)

140-6353-1
(33/64)

Ruth Mary Reynolds took an oath to support the NPPR, which
oath was administered by Albizu Campos to persons attending a general
assembly of the NPPR held 12/18/49 at Arecibo, PR (No inst.).
[REDACTED]

b7C

A search of the residence of Pedro Albizu Campos and offices
of NPPR, San Juan, conducted in November, 1950, revealed a Christmas
card postmarked 12/27/49 at NYC, addressed to Albizu and signed by
[REDACTED]

On 11/14/50 when [REDACTED] was interviewed he advised he had
read letters that Griselio Torresola, ardent Nationalist, had received
from Albizu during October and November, 1949 which he noted were of
a personal nature. [REDACTED] also stated that he [REDACTED] had sent a
Christmas card to Albizu in December, 1949.

105-37112-1 p.14,20,22
(156,206)

During a Loyalty investigation of [REDACTED]
interviews with his neighbors and acquaintances revealed that
on a number of occasions [REDACTED] was seen at the home of Blanca Canales
when Pedro Albizu Campos visited there prior to 1950. It was reported
that [REDACTED] acted as a guard to Albizu at some of these gatherings.
[REDACTED]

121-41798-18 p.3-8
(157,207)

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This reference contains considerable information pertaining to the NPPR activities of Pedro Albizu Campos and his association with [REDACTED] from 1943 to 1950. [REDACTED] was a close friend of Albizu Campos. [REDACTED] was interviewed regarding her activities in the NPPR at which time she furnished considerable information regarding Albizu Campos. [REDACTED] was in PR writing a book on PR in which she mentioned that Albizu Campos preached violence and direct action.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105-13534-27 p.5,7-10,14,15,17,18-22
(148,196) 24-26,28,29,31-35,40
41,44

This reference contains information pertaining to Pedro Albizu Campos in connection with [REDACTED] in San Juan during 1950. [REDACTED] was with Albizu on 10/30/50 when a police car was assaulted. In an interview with [REDACTED] he furnished information regarding his association with Albizu. [REDACTED] attended NPPR meetings at which Albizu was the speaker.

b7C

105-14897-6 p.4-9
(148,198)

The NYC Office files revealed that during the years 1948-1950 [REDACTED] welcomed Albizu Campos whenever he came to Utuado, PR.

105-17943-5
(212)

This reference contains information pertaining to Pedro Albizu Campos in connection with [REDACTED] frequently visited Albizu between 1948 and 1950 because he considered Albizu as his teacher. [REDACTED] acted as a guard or night watchman at NPPR headquarters in San Juan after Albizu's return to PR in 1947. [REDACTED] was chosen by Albizu to serve on the NPPR financial committee at the Annual Assembly of the NPPR held at Arecibo, PR on 12/18/49.

105-21836-1 p.7-14
(153,202)

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This reference contains two OSIAF reports dated 12/19/52 and 11/24/54 concerning [REDACTED] in which considerable information regarding [REDACTED] association with Pedro Albizu Campos is set forth. [REDACTED] was a member of Campos' personal guard in 1948. The reports brought out information regarding Campos's arrests in 1936 and 1950. Also, that in 1950 [REDACTED] told an informant that he was sorry he had associated with the NPPR. It was reported that Campos became infuriated when he learned that [REDACTED] and had asked [REDACTED]

105-33401-1 p.2-4, 6-9, 11, 13, 16, 17,
(30, 61) 18, 23-25, 31

The Legal Attache, Madrid, Spain advised by letter dated 1/14/60 that in April, 1958, a source stated that [REDACTED] was usually in the company of Pedro Albizu Campos when Campos was in Jayuya, PR, prior to the 1950 Nationalist revolt.

105-17542-9 encl. p.3
(25, 57)

b7C

This reference contains considerable information regarding the close association between [REDACTED] and Pedro Albizu Campos between 1945 and 1950. [REDACTED] attended many NPPR meetings which Campos also attended and spoke. [REDACTED] also had private meetings with Campos and was a messenger and bodyguard for Campos whom he admitted having known since 1930.

105-8139-19 p.4, 8-10, 12, 14-16, 18, 19,
(20, 194, 210) 22-24

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On 4/11/42 when Felix Morales [REDACTED] was arrested for refusal to comply with the Selective Service Act, a legal search was made of his quarters. Among the documents found during the search was a handwritten letter dated 5/2/41, signed by Morales, and addressed to "My dear friend." The letter was directed to a person with 6 or 8 more months jail term to serve and mentioned Albizu Campos whose prison sentence served in Atlanta should be an example to all NPPR members.

"El Imparcial" issue of 4/16/42 carried an article over the signature of Morales which told of the search of his premises as above in which he stated a picture he had of Campos had been seized.

[REDACTED] advised that Campos called a meeting of several NPPR members at Nationalist headquarters, San Juan, on 5/15/49. At the meeting Campos urged [REDACTED] to resume an active interest in the NPPR.

b2
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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that Campos was the principal speaker at the Nationalist celebration of "El Dia de la Bandera" at Manati on 6/11/50.

This reference contained considerable information regarding the association between [REDACTED] and Pedro Albizu Campos which was obtained from San Juan PD reports and Bulletins, dated July, 1948 through July, 1950. The PD reported surveillances on Campos and noted that Campos visited at the home of [REDACTED] especially prior to the 1950 uprising to the NPPR.

105-27283-2 p.2,4,5,7,10,11
(29,61)

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Insular Police report of 1/6/50 indicated that on that date Pedro Albizu Campos was driven to Jayuya by [REDACTED] Reason for the trip was not indicated.

Insular Police report of 2/24/50 stated that on 2/23/50 Albizu Campos spoke at an NPPR meeting held at Utuado, PR.

Insular Police Officer [REDACTED] reported that on 7/2/50 [REDACTED] was at Radio Station WCMN, Arecibo, PR when Albizu Campos spoke against the Americans in PR and Americans in general. [REDACTED] drove Albizu Campos to Arecibo in his car. On 7/7/50 [REDACTED] drove Albizu back to San Juan.

b2
b7C
On 11/17/50 [REDACTED] advised that on one occasion several months previous he drove to Arecibo and when he got there he discovered the purpose of the trip was to take Albizu to Jayuya.

b7D

105-13783-8 p.5,7
(147, 197)

[REDACTED] advised that at a meeting of the Ponce section of the PCP held at the home of [REDACTED] Ponce, PR, on 10/20/50, [REDACTED] spoke. In his speech he stated that a committee of PCP people were going to interview Don Pedro Albizu Campos to see if the PCP could unite with the NPPR to fight for the cause of independence. (t) u

100-368571-8 p.4
(13, 47, 160)

POPR reported [REDACTED] as organizer of the Nationalist Cadet Parade on 10/26/50 and as driver of Pedro Albizu Campos' car in the NPPR parade from Fajardo to San Juan.

105-9004-15
(145, 194)

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The San Juan PD report of 7/6/51 revealed that [REDACTED] advised that on the night of 10/26/50 he saw [REDACTED] at a public meeting of the NPPR at which Pedro Albizu Campos spoke. The meeting was held at the Plaza de Recreo, Fajardo, PR.

105-21379-2 p.5
(27, 58)

[REDACTED] (protect identity) advised that [REDACTED] chauffeured Pedro Albizu Campos in Utuado during the public NPPR commemorative ceremonies on February 23 of 1948, 1949, and 1950.

[REDACTED] (protect identity) advised that [REDACTED] chauffeured Albizu when he visited Utuado prior to 10/30/50 but was not a regular paid chauffeur of Albizu's. [REDACTED] POPR, Utuado also advised that [REDACTED] chauffeured Albizu on two or three occasions but was not a regular paid chauffeur.

105-18500-6 p.3, 5, 6
(151, 201)
SI to para 1
105-18500-1 p.5
(151) [REDACTED]
Insular Police, Utuado)

b7C
b7D

On 6/16/53 [REDACTED] POPR, advised that [REDACTED] had guarded the house of Pedro Albizu Campos prior to the revolt of 10/30/50.

105-673-11 p.4, 5
(160, 193)

Confidential Source [REDACTED] RCA Communications, Inc., San Juan advised that on 9/2/51 [REDACTED] sent a cable to Telepress News Agency of Czechoslovakia, reporting Pedro Albizu Campos, Pres. of the NPPR, and his conviction for activities in the 10/30/50 uprising by members of the Nationalist Party [REDACTED]

b1

(c)

100-418879-34 p.2
(20, 53)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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This reference is a San Juan report dated 2/28/55, captioned, Celia Josefa Canales Rivera de Gil de Lamadrid, aka, and sets out information pertaining to Pedro Albizu Campos. Celia Canales was one of several students of the University of PR who visited Albizu in October, 1948, in Jayuya, PR. She also accompanied Albizu in an automobile from Jayuya to San Juan and visited Albizu at San Juan NPPR headquarters about four times in 1948 and January, 1949. In an interview with Celia Canales in November, 1950 she stated she hated Albizu.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In 1944, [REDACTED] Chief Jailer, Ponce District Jail, advised that while [REDACTED] was incarcerated he constantly referred to the "cause" and to Don Pedro (Pedro Albizu Campos).

b7C In 1944 [REDACTED] advised that Albizu Campos had many times told him that the U.S. Government had no legal right to impose citizenship upon the Puerto Rican people.

b7D

In November, 1950, [REDACTED] (protect identity) who admitted he had been a Nationalist until 1937, advised he was of the opinion that the killing of Col. Luis Irizarry of the National Guard was not ordered by Albizu Campos.

105-2171-7 p.4,6,8
(144)✓

Ramon Medina Ramirez, an admitted Nationalist, served as Interim President of the NPPR in 1940, according to the POPR. According to documents of the NPPR seized by the POPR in November, 1950, Medina served as Special Representative of Pedro Albizu Campos.

b7C

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A review of PR Insular Police reports for the period 1942 through 1950, revealed that [REDACTED] attended a public meeting of the NPPR on 5/30/43 at Cayey which was held to prepare a petition to the President of the U.S. regarding the release of Pedro Albizu Campos from Atlanta. Also, on 4/16/49 [REDACTED] accompanied Campos to a Public Assembly meeting held at San Juan.

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED] (protect identity)
advised in July, 1950, that [REDACTED] escorted Campos on a visit to Manati, PR and on 7/2/50 [REDACTED] accompanied Campos to Arecibo, PR, where Campos was supposed to make a speech.

On 11/4/50, [REDACTED] when interviewed regarding the 10/30/50 uprising, advised that he knew of no plot against the life of Campos and knew of no preparation of the NPPR for violence.

On 11/18/50 [REDACTED] stated he would, if the need arose, gladly defend Campos with his own life.

100-145272-12 p.5,6,13,14
(132,181)

The Washington "Times Herald" of 10/19/50 in the column "Washington Report" by Fulton Lewis, Jr., carried an account of the CP connection with the NPPR plot to kill Pres. Truman. A letter dated 7/17/43 which had appeared in the magazine "The Communist" back in 1943, was quoted. The letter started off with "Greetings to Don Pedro Albizu Campos," and was signed by William Z. Foster and Earl Browder, chairman and general secretary of the CP. Lewis commented on the activity of Campos.

3-36-A "Times Herald" 11/19/50
(159,164)

Pedro Albizu Campos formed the Cadets of the NPPR which was the military arm of the NPPR. (No date or informant)

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12/19/50 at Quebradillas, PR, that when [REDACTED] of the Insular Police reported was an open Nationalist and when under arrest, shouted in favor of Albizu Campos.

105-16988-8 p.2,3
(150, 200)

This reference contained information pertaining to the association between [REDACTED] and Pedro Albizu Campos from 1948 to 1951. [REDACTED] took part in resisting attempts to arrest Albizu Campos. [REDACTED] attended NPPR meetings at which Albizu was the speaker. Albizu visited at [REDACTED] home and they were together at other homes in Jayuya, PR.

b7C

105-15586-6 p.3-6
(149, 199)

This reference contains information pertaining to Pedro Albizu Campos in connection with [REDACTED] had gone to a hospital in NYC to see Albizu in about December, 1943, but [REDACTED] denied visiting Albizu. In 1951, a mass was held in the San Jose Church in San Juan for the health of Albizu and other political prisoners

105-20748-3 p.6-8,10,11
(152, 202)

This reference is a copy of a booklet printed in 1951, entitled "The Nationalist Party," a factual study of the PR insurrections under Albizu Campos, the Blair House Shooting, various assassination attempts, and of the communist praise and support for these seditionists. The booklet was prepared by William H. Hackett, Staff Consultant at the request of Hon. Fred L. Crawford, member of Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives.

61-7559-2-9931 "The Nationalist Party"
(209)

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Capt. Jose D. Rios of the Insular Police, reported on 5/24/48 that the Gran Oriente Nacional de PR. (105-22965) was founded at the time when Pedro Albizu Campos had publicly branded Masonry and other fraternal and civic organizations of PR as instruments utilized by the American Government to maintain its interventionist regime in PR.

[REDACTED] POPR, advised that on 6/11/48 at a public NPPR meeting held at Manati, PR, Albizu made a speech in which he praised the Gran Oriente Nacional de PR.

U.S. Secret Service at NYC advised that at the time Julio Pinto Gandia, NPPR delegate in the US, was arrested in November, 1950, a letter was found in his possession dated 9/9/50 addressed to him and bearing the signature of Albizu. This was a letter of introduction for Antonio Santaella Blanco, Grand Master of Gran Oriente Nacional.

[REDACTED] had visited Albizu to [REDACTED]. During one of his visits Albizu gave him the [REDACTED] whom Albizu described as being [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

105-22965-1 p.6,7,9,10
(153,203)

[REDACTED] confidential source of information, (protect identity) advised on 1/12/51 that he had often seen [REDACTED] in the company of Pedro Albizu Campos and that on one occasion [REDACTED] was probably standing guard when Albizu Campos was visiting in Jayuya.

The following individuals advised in 1954, that they knew [REDACTED] to be a bodyguard of Albizu Campos when he visited in Jayuya:

[REDACTED] San Juan

[REDACTED] an Insular Government employee

[REDACTED] public school teacher, Jayuya

[REDACTED] Jayuya

[REDACTED] merchant in Jayuya

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[REDACTED] Jayuya, stated that he had seen [REDACTED] in the company of Albizu Campos when he was in Jayuya. (No date given)

105-14195-6 p.4-7
(147, 197)

The San Juan Office advised that on 1/27/51 one Mitchell Sterrier from NYC brought money to San Juan reportedly for the defense of Pedro Albizu Campos or Deudsedit Marrero.

[REDACTED]

G-2 advised that [REDACTED] POPR, San Juan stated that in May 1951, [REDACTED] admitted he became an NPPR member as a result of attending various Nationalist-sponsored meetings and hearing speeches delivered by Pedro Albizu Campos.

b2
b7C
b7D

105-22239-4 p.9
(153, 203)

[REDACTED] advised that at a PCP meeting at central headquarters, Santurce, PR, on 9/24/43, [REDACTED] announced he planned to leave PR on 9/28/43 for the US where he intended to confer with Pedro Albizu Compos who was in NYC. (u)

[REDACTED] advised that during October, 1943, [REDACTED] was in frequent touch with Compos.

[REDACTED] advised that a resolution prepared by [REDACTED] which was submitted to the PCP Central Committee on 3/6/48, stated that Albizu Campos was the undisputed leader of the Puerto Rican independence movement. (u)

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[redacted] advised that a report of the Central Committee to the Third National Assembly, PCP, on 5/19-20/51, stated that the PCP would fight for the release of Campos and all political prisoners who were victims of imperialistic oppression. (RU)

100-124757-191 p.14, 15, 90, 97
(68, 70)

Ramon Vicente, owner of the A. Vicente & Co., a stock feed concern, San Juan, was known to have furnished bail money necessary for the release of Ruth Reynolds, Nationalist sympathizer and friend of Pedro Albizu Campos in 1952. (No inf.)

b2
b7C
b7D

This reference contains numerous accounts of NPPR activities in which Pedro Albizu Campos took part along with [redacted] from 1947 to 1952. [redacted] attended meetings and functions sponsored by the NPPR at which Albizu Campos was present. [redacted] met Albizu Campos when he returned from his incarceration in the US and she considered Campos and his family among her close friends.

105-10316-11 p.2, 3-8, 10, 11
(145, 195, 210)

This reference contains considerable information pertaining to Pedro Albizu Campos who closely associated with [redacted]. [redacted] acted as bodyguard for Albizu in 1948 or 1949 at which Albizu spoke. In 1952 [redacted] reportedly was Albizu's bodyguard.

105-17876-21 p.9, 12, 15-17
(151, 211)

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The San Juan Office files revealed that [REDACTED] was personally acquainted with Pedro Albizu Campos and that Albizu had visited [REDACTED] home.

Above information taken from a San Juan report dated 6/17/52.

105-22070-4 p.5
(153, 203)

This reference makes numerous reference to the NPPR activities of [REDACTED] in connection with Pedro Albizu Campos. [REDACTED] joined the NPPR before Campos was imprisoned in 1936, and associated with Campos from that time until 1952. He attended conferences with Campos and made speeches for the cause of the NPPR.

100-178747-23 p.7-9, 18, 19, 24, 27, 28, 30
(133, 182)

b2
b7C
b7D

Investigation in the case of [REDACTED] San Juan, revealed in November, 1952, that many years ago [REDACTED] attended NPPR meetings in Humacao, PR, where Pedro Albizu Campos was the principal speaker. Acquaintances of [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] was opposed to the NPPR revolt and believed Campos was in error and that independence for PR should be gained by the vote and not by violent means.

105-20878-1 p.1 encl. p.2-7, 8, 10-12,
(27, 58) 14-16

[REDACTED] advised that at the NPPR General Assembly meeting on 12/19/48 Pedro Albizu Campos introduced a group of five young men at the Ateneo Puertorriqueno as Nationalist Party heroes. [REDACTED] was one of the five young men.

PR PD advised that in February, 1952, Juan Hernandez Valle, self-admitted Nationalist, was attorney for Albizu Campos.

105-12442-4 p.5, 6
(146, 196)

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(On 8/14/53 [REDACTED] made available a book published in December, 1952 in Havana, Cuba by Juan Juarbe Juarbe, Sec. of Foreign Relations of the NPPR. This book was written as an appeal to the Organization of American States, Pan American Union, Washington, D.C. The book was entitled "Torture of Political Prisoners in Puerto Rico," which included statements by Pedro Albizu Campos, Pres. of the NPPR, who at that time was in prison as a result of the Nationalist Uprising of 10/30/50. The book gave an account of the physical condition of Campos made from personal observations by [REDACTED] when he was imprisoned with Campos from 11/29/51 to 5/9/52.

100-381991-14 p.3
(14,47)

b2
b7C
b7D Virgilio Barriento Roman, Barrio Espinosa, Dorado, PR, NPPR member and leader, advised Insular Authorities that on 9/23/49 he participated in a parade commemorating the "Grito de Lares." He also participated in a meeting which followed the parade at which time Pedro Albizu Campos made a speech.

[REDACTED] self-admitted Nationalist, in an interview on 7/15/52, advised that [REDACTED] was a Nationalist and one of the most devoted followers of Pedro Albizu Campos.

[REDACTED] advised in June, 1952 that he had seen Monserrate de [REDACTED] visit Pedro Albizu Campos, probably during 1947, when Campos was residing at the Normandie Hotel in San Juan. No activity was conducted during this visit as it was during an illness of Campos. QU

[REDACTED] Arecibo PD, Arecibo, PR, advised that during the trials of NPPR members in Arecibo which took place during September, 1952, he heard [REDACTED] criticize Juan Hernandez Valle, attorney for the CPPR members on trial. [REDACTED] pointed out that Valle was not following instructions of Campos.

105-21971-1 p.5,6
(27,58)

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POPR, stated

that [REDACTED] By report dated 5/14/48 [REDACTED] frequently visited the apartment of Pedro Albizu Campos, San Juan.

[REDACTED] reported that [REDACTED] attended a General Assembly meeting of the NPPR on 12/19/48, which was held at the Ateneo Puertorriqueno, San Juan. Campos presided over the meeting.

[REDACTED] (protect identity) advised in October 1952, that [REDACTED] had often visited the house of Albizu Campos.

105-2939-6 p.6,7
(144,194)

b2
b7C
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[REDACTED] advised that at a meeting held at Fajardo on 10/26/48, Pedro Albizu Campos was introduced by Valentin Villafane Figueroa as the principal speaker of the day. Albizu spent that night at Villafane's home. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that Albizu Campos had had lunch with him and Valentin on 10/26/49 and again the same day of 1950.

[REDACTED] advised that Albizu Campos had had lunch at Valentin Villafane's home on 10/26/50.

PR PD records revealed that Albizu visited Villafane's home on 10/26/50. From there Albizu left to participate in the NPPR celebration of Gen. Valero Day.

On 11/12/50, [REDACTED] advised he did not consider that the Nationalist revolt was approved by Albizu Campos, whom he admitted hearing speak on various occasions.

"El Imparcial" of 10/25/52 carried an advertisement of a celebration commemorating the birth of Gen. Antonio Valero de Bernabe on 10/26/52. The invitation included a photograph of Albizu Campos.

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During April, 1951, Detective [REDACTED] reported that he had interviewed a number of individuals in Catano, PR, who knew [REDACTED]. They all stated that [REDACTED] was acquainted with Pedro Albizu Campos and had been seen in the company of Albizu in Catano.

[REDACTED] of the POPR was interviewed in November, 1952, at which time he stated he had seen [REDACTED] in the company of Albizu.

105-16188-3 p.4-6
(150,209)

b7C

The 12/1/52 issue of "El Imparcial," San Juan Spanish language newspaper, carried an article which stated that in offering testimony, Mena de Jesus [REDACTED] re-affirmed his faith in the ideal of independence for PR and related with "pride and dignity" his entrance into the NPPR, "convinced by the redemptive blessings of maestro Albizu Campos."

It was noted that Mena de Jesus was on trial in Superior Court, Arecibo, on charges of murder and attempted murder.

[REDACTED]

The NY Spanish language newspaper "El Diario" of 12/22/52, page 5, columns 4 and 5, and page 17, column 1, carried an article captioned, "Ask United Nations to Investigate the Treatment of Albizo Campos." The article stated that Juan Hernandez Valle, President of the Defense Council of Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos--presented before the General Assembly of the United Nations a Petition and Allegation denouncing to this international body the treatment of Campos.

105-23708-5 p.1,2
(28/59)

This reference in the file entitled "National Federation of Puerto Rican Students" (NFPRS) (105-10709) contains numerous accounts of activities pertaining to Pedro Albizu Campos from 1947 to 1953. The NFPRS was organized at the University of PR during Albizu Campos' absence from PR. Through the skillful manipulation of Albizu, the NFPRS was largely aligned with the NPPR. NFPRS members visited Albizu at San Juan.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105-10709-3 p.2-5,7
(145, 195)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This reference is a Chicago report dated 2/1/54, captioned, [REDACTED] and refers to Pedro Albizu Campos during the period 5/24/53 through 10/18/53. [REDACTED] NPPR branch in Chicago and at various meetings mentioned Pedro Albizu Campos's health, incarceration, pardon, and his inactivity since his release from prison.

105-14231-27 p.7, 9, 11-14
(147, 211)

[REDACTED]
This reference contains information pertaining to Pedro Albizu Campos from 1950 to 1953. [REDACTED] attended a PCP Central Committee meeting at which the pardon of Pedro Albizu Campos was discussed. Various issues of newspapers carried accounts of Campos's trials and release which were set forth in this reference.

100-365512-51 p.37, 69, 70, 80, 105
(137, 186)

b7C [REDACTED] This reference contains numerous accounts of close association between [REDACTED] and Pedro Albizu Campos from 1949 to 1953. [REDACTED] was one of the bodyguards for Campos. He attended NPPR meetings where Campos spoke and he also spoke at meetings in behalf of the NPPR and Campos.

100-361642-19 p.3, 9-13, 18, 19
(136, 185)

[REDACTED]
This reference contains information pertaining to Pedro Albizu Campos in association with [REDACTED] from 1947 to 1952. [REDACTED] Campos as well as his friend and great admirer. [REDACTED] was reportedly a follower of the NPPR and visited NPPR Headquarters in San Juan when Campos lived there in approximately 1947 to 1949.

100-177674-17 p.1-5
(133)

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This reference contained considerable information regarding the association between [REDACTED] and Pedro Albizu Campos which was obtained in 1953 from PR PD reports. The PD obtained the information from interviews with various individuals who stated [REDACTED] had autographed photographs of Campos in his possession, and [REDACTED] was a great admirer of Campos. One informant stated [REDACTED] attended a Nationalist Assembly in San Juan on 12/19/48 which was presided over by Campos.

105-26715-1 p.3-6

(29/61)

(S) U

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b7D

[REDACTED] advised on 3/13/53 that [REDACTED] had stated that most of the imprisoned Nationalists were enjoying good health with the exception of Pedro Albizu Campos whom she said was very ill.

[REDACTED] advised on 3/19/53 that [REDACTED] had said that efforts to replace Albizu as president of the NPPR were unsuccessful because no one would assume the responsibility (S) U

105-21971-4 p.2,3

(153,203)

The 3/29/53 issue of "Carta Semanal" contained an announcement that the May Day celebration to be held in PR should agitate for the liberty of Albizu Campos and other political prisoners.

100-193758-94 p.1b,18

(134,183)

b7C
[REDACTED] POPR, in April, 1953, stated Carmen Maria Perez Gonzalez was secretary to Pedro Albizu Campos.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The March-April, 1953 issue of "Puerto Rico en Marcha," newspaper of the NPPR, on page 1, columns 4-5 and page 2, column 5, carried an article which reflected that the Women's Committee for the Liberty of Political Prisoners had written to the Presidents of various Latin American countries. The letters were dated 2/10/53 and referred to a Petition and Allegation submitted to the UN by the President of the Council for the Defense of Pedro Albizu Campos. The petition requested that the UN appoint a committee to investigate the "cruel and inhuman" treatment to which Campos was subjected.

[redacted] identified Juan Hernandez Valle, a NPPR member, as the President of the Council for the Defense of Campos. (u)

105-27058-4 p.4, 6, 7
(29, 61)

b2
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[redacted] advised in May, 1953 that [redacted] was no longer trusted by Pedro Albizu Campos and had fallen into his disfavor. (u)

100-20457-64
(10, 44)

[redacted] unknown reliability (protect identity) advised that in May, 1943, Carlos Velez Rieckhoff, who was released from prison with other NPPR members, was instructed by Pedro Albizu Campos to reorganize the NPPR.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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This reference is a memo to Mr. Tolson, Mr. Ladd and Mr. Nichols from the Director regarding a conversation the Director had with Gov. Luis Munoz Marin (100-5745) on 5/8/53. During the conversation, the case of Pedro Albizu Campos was discussed. Gov. Muniz asked if Campos had had a physical examination while serving time in the U.S. which might indicate any mental disorder as at that time Campos' actions indicated a diseased mind.

100-5745-40X18
(130, 179)

[REDACTED] of the POPR, on 5/19/53, reported that [REDACTED] believed Pedro Albizu Campos was the only person capable of foretelling what could happen in the event of war between one state and another or between one nation and another. [REDACTED] was against Albizu being kept a prisoner.

b2
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b7D

105-15763-6 p.6
(149, 199)

[REDACTED] advised that at a meeting of the Chicago NPPR held 5/24/53 at the residence of Julio Flores, 3023 W. Walnut, Chicago, a letter from Julio Pinto Gandia, NYC NPPR Delegate, was read, in which he brought out that the NPPR must be prepared to take action if Pedro Albizu should die. (S)U [REDACTED]

Isolina Rondon was the self-admitted former Treasurer General of the NPPR and private secretary of Pedro Albizu Campos. (No info. or date)

The report of [REDACTED] dated 6/30/53 revealed that [REDACTED] Police Officer, PR PD [REDACTED] was one of the guards of Albizu Campos.

105-16108-7 p.4,5
(24/56)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

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[REDACTED] (protect identity) advised that attended an NPPR meeting held 7/18/53. at 3023 W. Walnut, Chicago. At the meeting a letter was read to the members describing the torturous treatment Pedro Albizu Campos was undergoing in a PR jail.

(u)

105-23696-7 p.3
(28, 204)

b1 [REDACTED] (c) advised that in September, 1953 [REDACTED] stated that he had known Pedro Albizu Campos for many years. (d)

105-26621-2
(155)

b2 On 7/1/52 Luis Montes Marquez, Asst. Treas., Fajardo Government, stated that prior to the Nationalist Revolt (10-30-50), [REDACTED] had been host to Pedro Albizu Campos when Albizu visited Fajardo.

b7C

b7D [REDACTED] advised he never played host to Albizu and stated he had never met Albizu but had seen him once in Fajardo.

On 7/7/52, Pedro Perez Juarbe, Sec., Municipal Court, Fajardo, PR, advised he had seen [REDACTED] at a public NPPR meeting at which Albizu was present.

The POPR advised that Juan Hernandez Valle acted as Chief Defense Counsel for Albizu following the Nationalist Uprising of 1950 and in 1952 submitted a petition to the U.N. in 1952 in behalf of Albizu.

[REDACTED] advised that Valle acted as liaison between Albizu and the NPPR during Albizu's incarceration from 1950 to September, 1953.

105-18916-10 p.5, 6, 8, 10
(151, 201, 212)

(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 10/4/51 [REDACTED] Lares, PR,
advised that he heard [REDACTED]
speak favorably of Pedro Albizu Campos in 1949 and 1950.

[REDACTED] PP PD, San Sebastian, PR, advised
that on 9/23/53 [REDACTED] told him that he had a photograph of Campos
in his [REDACTED] home.

105-25551-2 p.3,4
(29,60)

The PR PD reported Ramon Medina Ramirez was one of the NPPR
leaders who escorted Pedro Albizu Campos to NPPR Headquarters in San
Juan on the occasion of Campos's release from jail on 9/30/53.

b7C

Add. info.

[REDACTED]
San Juan PD report of 10/1/53 stated that [REDACTED]
visited Pedro Albizu Campos at his home in San Juan on
9/30/53, the day Albizu was released from prison. [REDACTED] was also
among the various Nationalists who thronged around the gates of
La Princesa Jail 9/30/53 to welcome Albizu upon his release.

Add. info.

100-397970-4 p.3
(19,52)

Carmen Maria Perez was the self-admitted secretary of Pedro
Albizu Campos. (No date)

Juan Hernandez Valle was attorney for Campos. (No inf. or
date)

(continued on next page)

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The 3/27/53 PD report revealed that Capt. [REDACTED] Bureau of Internal Security, PR PD, San Juan, advised that [REDACTED] and Rosa Maria Campos, sister of Albizu Campos, both visited Albizu at the San Juan District Jail (date of visit not given).

PD report of 3/30/53 revealed that Capt. [REDACTED] advised that on 3/29/53 [REDACTED] visited at the jail and had an interview with Albizu.

PD memo of 8/21/53 revealed that Internal Security Agents [REDACTED] advised that on 8/20/53 Maria Campos visited Albizu.

Ramon Medina Ramirez who, according to the above memo, was also at the jail on 8/20/53, was the personal representative of Albizu, according to documents seized at NPPR Headquarters during the Nationalist Uprising.

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[REDACTED] (protect identity), advised that [REDACTED] wrote a letter dated 9/27/53 to Olga Yiscal Garriga at the Arecibo District Jail, PR. In the letter she mentioned having the mock government of PR declare Albizu crazy.

[REDACTED] advised on 10/6/53 that [REDACTED] visited Albizu after his pardon from jail on 9/30/53 but domestic duties prevented her from visiting Albizu more frequently. (QU)

105-16805-14 p.1,2,3,5
(25,150,200,211)

On 11/30/54 [REDACTED] advised that several years ago he had attended a meeting in the Plaza Recreo, Rio Piedras, PR, at which Pedro Albizu Campos had spoken.

[REDACTED] advised in October, 1953, that Diego Quinones, at the instructions of Campos, was supposed to form a NPPR Board in Barrio Buen Consejo, Rio Piedras, PR, and [REDACTED] was selected by Quinones as [REDACTED]. (QU)

105-22361-7 p.4,5
(27,59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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[redacted] advised that at a PCP Central Committee meeting held 10/2/53 at PCP headquarters, Santurce, PR, the pardon of Pedro Albizu Campos was discussed. (f) u

"Pueblo" issue #56, dated October, 1953, page 1, contained an article "Concerning the Release of Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos." The article was dated 10/2/53 and dealt with Campos's release from prison. This same issue contained an article headed "PCP Demands Investigation of Claims by Pedro Albizu Campos." The article stated that the PCP Central Committee sent a cable to the U.N. demanding investigation of the claimed use of electronic rays by the North American Government against Campos.

100-124757-219 p.14,45,46
(131,181)

SI 2nd para.

100-370354-22 p.44
(13,186)

SI 100-368571-45 p.7,15,17
(137,186)

b2
b7C
b7D

The 10/2/53 issue of "El Mundo," disclosed that Thelma Mielke [redacted] had sent greetings to Albizu Campos upon his release from jail.

[redacted] advised that on 10/4/53 [redacted] visited Pedro Albizu Campos at NPPR Headquarters in San Juan. [redacted] frequently was seen at Headquarters assisting in the care of Campos. (f) u

100-281925-8 p.2
(135,184)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] advised that at an NPPR meeting held at the home of Julio Flores, 3023 W. Walnut St., Chicago, on 7/18/53 a letter from Juan Juarbe Juarbe, NPPR Minister of Foreign Affairs in Cuba, was read. The letter described the alleged torturous treatment Pedro Albizu Campos was subjected to by the U.S. Government while he was imprisoned at San Juan. (Q) u

[redacted] advised that at an NPPR meeting held at the home of Jorge Luis Jimenez, 1314 W. 15th St., Chicago, on 10/4/53, Gonzalo Lebron Sotomayor, Chicago, NPPR Delegate, made an emotional speech concerning the release of Campos from prison in Puerto Rico.

Add. info.

b2
b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised that on 10/11/53 [redacted] NYC, contacted Irvin Flores, one of the leaders of the NPPR, regarding the condition of Pedro Albizu Campos. (Q) u

100-293046-49 p.7
(185, 215, 217)

[redacted] reported that Juan Hernandez Valle, NPPR lawyer, was the person transmitting the orders of Pedro Albizu Campos to Nationalists at liberty.

Above information taken from San Juan report of 10/9/53.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In November, 1953, [redacted] of unknown reliability, advised that [redacted] was working full time with the NPPR and saw Albizu Campos almost every day. [redacted] received information from Campos regarding the alleged plot against the life of Henry Cabot Lodge, US delegate to the UN, which was merely a device being used by the NPPR to force action by the UN on behalf of the freedom of PRCA.

105-10704-15 p.2,3
(67) *U*

[redacted] advised that Juan Hernandez Valle was Chief Defense Counsel for Pedro Albizu Campos, self-admitted Pres. of NPPR, following the NPPR Uprising of 1950; and liaison between Campos and other Nationalists during Campos' incarceration from 1950 to 1953. [redacted] also advised that Jose Rivera Sotomayor, PR Nationalist, was a close friend of Campos and acted as companion and nurse to Campos following Campos's release from jail on 9/30/53. *U*

b2
b7C
b7D [redacted] advised that officials sponsoring the Peace Meeting in Vienna, Austria in the latter part of November, 1953, had invited Campos to attend the meeting and offered to pay his passage. Subsequently contact was made with Campos through the PCP but he was too sick to go. *U*

The PD of San Juan furnished a transcript on 10/14/53 of the speech delivered by Rodriguez at PCP celebration held at Lares, PR, on 9/23/53 (place not given). According to this transcript, Rodriguez mentioned reading in the press about the serious illness of Pedro Albizu Campos. He also stated the PCP should aid in the struggle to free Campos.

[redacted] advised that at the 10/2/53 meeting of the PCP Central Committee (place of meeting not given) Pablo Rodriguez reported that he and Ramon Mirabal visited NPPR leader, Albizu Campos at his home following Albizu's release from prison on 9/30/53. *U*

The PD of San Juan reported on 10/20/53 that Rodriguez and other PCP members visited NPPR headquarters on 10/5/53 to greet Campos.

[redacted] advised that Rodriguez visited Campos on 11/14/53. *U*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

06A [REDACTED]

64-200-210-1103
(130, 179)

[REDACTED] advised that in December, 1953, when Rafael Cancel Miranda, [REDACTED] father at the Insular Penitentiary at Rio Piedras, he contacted Pedro Albizu Campos also. (f) u

100-177466-42 p.3
(133, 182)

b2 In December, 1953, [REDACTED] reportedly was in contact with Gonzalo Lebron Sotomayor, Chicago NPPR delegate, at which time [REDACTED] allegedly informed Sotomayor that he intended to take funds which he had collected to Pedro Albizu Campos in PR.

b7C
b7D

105-14733-40 p.2
(23, 55)

On 10/7/53 [REDACTED] (protect identity), advised that Manuel Avilla Lopez, a Nationalist who served a sentence in a federal penal institution for attempting to murder Judge Robert A. Cooper on 1/8/37, had become very active in the NPPR in the last few days after the release of Pedro Albizu on 9/30/53. Aponte stated that Lopez donated a new refrigerator to Campos for his use at NPPR Headquarters.

[REDACTED] advised in November, 1953 that Francisco Hernandez Vargas, lawyer for Campos, was a member of Gran Oriente Nacional de Puerto Rico (105-22965) (f) u

105-22965-6 p.18, 21
(28, 59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The POPR advised that on 12/2/53 Domingo Lugo, [REDACTED] met with two other Nationalists in Mayaguez, PR. The conversation of these individuals dealt with periodic visits to Pedro Albizu Campos.

100-26797-5
(155,204)

On 12/17/53 an NPPR meeting was held at the home of [REDACTED] in Santurce, PR. At the meeting a discussion took place regarding finances and it was brought out that funds were needed for expenses incurred in connection with the care of Albizu Campos. (M)

b2
b7C
b7D [REDACTED] visited Campos during the week of 12/21/53 in order to obtain a decision on whether the meetings held at his residence to discuss fund raising should continue. However, [REDACTED] was unable to discuss the matter because of other visitors being present. (M)

[REDACTED]
When Campos learned of the meetings held at [REDACTED] home he called [REDACTED] a "stupid animal" and stated that he never wanted to see [REDACTED] again. (M)

[REDACTED] (M)
100-14570-30 p.3,4
(130,180)

On 10/22/53 [REDACTED] PTP member in Fajardo, PR, advised that [REDACTED] had told him that he was not in accord with the policies of Pedro Albizu Campos.

"El Imparcial," Spanish language newspaper published in San Juan, dated 9/30/53 contained an article over the name of Velilla, under the caption "Protest", stated that Velilla protested against letting Albizu die incarcerated.

On 10/2/53 Luis Jimenez Sanchez, PIP member in Fajardo, PR., advised that Velilla was in sympathy with Albizu.

On 12/21/53 [REDACTED] advised that Velilla was personally friendly toward Albizu and had visited him after his release from prison.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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This reference contains information concerning the association and activities engaged in by Pedro Albizu Campos and [REDACTED] in the affairs of the NPPR from 1931 to 1954.

[REDACTED] stated he had been a friend of Albizu Campos since 1931 and knew Albizu was leader of the NPPR. [REDACTED] also stated he contributed money for the support of Albizu and attended meetings where Albizu took part. [REDACTED] was indicted at the same time as Albizu for conspiring to overthrow the U.S. Government.

105-11739-31 p.8, 9, 19, 23, 52, 56, 62, 70,
(145, 195) 73, 78

Pedro Albizu Campos attended the General Assembly of the NPPR held 12/18/49 at Areicbo, PR and administered an oath to support the NPPR to all persons attending the meeting. (No informant given)

In July and August, 1954, [REDACTED] was interviewed in NYC at which time he furnished considerable information which was set out in this reference and which pertained to the NPPR activities of Albizu Campos.

b7C

105-14231-59 p.iii, vii, 13, 20, 23, 28,
(147, 197) 29, 41, 43, 44, 46-48,
50, 53, 58, 60, 74, 78
83, 85, 86, 89, 90, 95,
97, 101, 102, 112, 113
133, 136, 137, 141, 142
144, 153, 161-164, 169,
178, 181, 186, 190, 191,
198

This reference contains information pertaining to Pedro Albizu Campos in connection with [REDACTED] of Rio Piedras, PR, in 1953 and 1954. [REDACTED] tried to emulate Albizu. When Albizu was released from prison, [REDACTED] went to San Juan to welcome him and [REDACTED] was known to have visited Albizu. Albizu instructed [REDACTED] to form a NPPR board at Barrio Buen Consdjo, Rio Piedras and to work toward keeping the Nationalist movement alive until he, Albizu, was able to take an active part. (S)u

105-15079-14 p.3, 8-10, 12
(148, 198)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This reference contains considerable information concerning to the NPPR activities of [REDACTED] in connection with Pedro Albizu Campos from 1946 to 1954. [REDACTED] associated with Campos and furnished money for Campos' use. [REDACTED] had been a speaker at an NPPR Assembly and brought a message from Campos. [REDACTED] was a part of the communication system between Campos who was incarcerated, and the NPPR.

100-172105-37 p.4-8,12,13
(133,182)

The witness sheet prepared by the Office of the U.S. Attorney, Southern District of NY, on the testimony of [REDACTED], at the 2/23/55 trial of NPPR members at NYC, contained [REDACTED]

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b7C
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b5

100-389173-45 encl. p.8,28-30,35,
(137,187)

[REDACTED] advised that at an NPPR meeting held 10/7/53 at 1314 W. 15th St., Chicago, Gonzalo Lebron Sotomayer, NPPR Organizer in Chicago, made a speech concerning the release of Pedro Albizu Campos from prison. (RM)

[REDACTED] advised that at an NPPR meeting held 10/18/53 at 3436 W. Grenshaw, Chicago, Sotomayer announced that the Chicago NPPR must raise additional funds to provide for the medical attention needed by Campos. (RM)

[REDACTED] also advised that during the first week in January, 1954 that the Chicago NPPR had collected approximately \$50 for a Christmas donation to Campos and had forwarded this money to NYC.

105-24795-8 p.4-6
(28,60)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] advised in January, 1954 that Jose Rivera Sotomayor, an important Nationalist in San Juan who was then attending Pedro Albizu Campos, was ordered by Campos to collect money in behalf of Ramon Luis Rodriguez Ocasio. The money was to be used for Ocasio's matriculation fee at the University of PR. Albizu stated the work of the National Federation of Puerto Rican Students (105-10709) must not die at the University of PR. Ocasio was head of that organization at the University and Albizu wanted Sotomayer to see that Ocasio had sufficient money to register for the forthcoming semester at the University. (DU)

105-10709-4 p.2
(20,53)
SI 105-26547-2 p.5
(29,60)

b2
b7C
b7D In 1950 [redacted] attended a Nationalist ceremony in Ponce, PR in the company of Pedro Albizu Campos. At that time Campos instructed [redacted] to try to place NPPR members in the National Guard in order to obtain weapons.

On 10/5/53 [redacted] was elated over the release from prison of Campos and indicated that should the NPPR reorganize and expand after Campos's release, he would help in any way possible. (DU)

In January, 1954 [redacted] offered to give money to Campos for medical treatment. In February, 1954 [redacted] was suggested as a possible donor for an NPPR fund raising drive. (DU)

100-117641-17 p.2,3,4
(11,45)

[redacted] advised in December, 1953, that [redacted] stated he would not go to any NPPR meetings at the home of Felix Feliciano, 727 Carpenter Road, Santurce, Puerto Rico, whether the meetings were authorized by Pedro Albizu Campos or not. (DU)

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[redacted] also advised in December, 1953 that Felix Feliciano visited Albizu in San Juan to ask whether fund raising meeting should be continued at his residence. Because of other visitors at Albizu's, Feliciano was unable to discuss the matter. (S) u

The PR PD reported that Domingo Saltari Crespo was body guard for Albizu during 1948 to 1950. (S) u

[redacted] advised in January, 1954 that it appeared that Albizu and the entire NPPR was afraid to do anything. (S) u

Juan Hernandez Valli acted as chief defense counsel for Albizu following the NPPR uprising in 1950. He also submitted a petition to the U.N. in 1952 on behalf of Albizu.

Add. info.

b2
b7C
b7D

100-157782-14 p.3-5
(11/45)

In May, 1953, [redacted], San Juan, remarked that as long as Pedro Albizu Campos was in jail the NPPR would be dead and if Campos died the NPPR would also die as it could not live without Campos. (S) u

In October, 1953, [redacted] was elated over the release of Campos from prison.

On 1/5/54 [redacted] visited Campos in San Juan. (S) u

105-11796-14 p.2,3
(21/54)

A POPR report of 2/8/44 disclosed that [redacted] had a picture of Pedro Albizu Campos in her home. [redacted] was a Nationalist and praised Campos.

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A POPR report of 12/19/49 on the NPPR General Assembly held 12/18/49 at the Navas Theater, Arecibo, PR., revealed that [redacted] had been designated by Campos to serve on the Committee of Resolutions.

According to documents seized by the POPR from the NPPR Headquarters, San Juan, after the Nationalist uprising of 10/30/50, Ramon Medina Ramirez was the personal representative of Campos.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] visited Campos at NPPR Headquarters, San Juan, on 10/4/53. (Q)u

A POPR memo dated 1/7/54 disclosed that [redacted] was a frequent visitor of Campos at NPPR Headquarters.

| 100-281925-12 p.3-5,7
(135, 184)

b2

b7C

b7D

An anonymous source of known reliability (protect identity) furnished a copy of a statement made on 1/30/54 by one Herminia Rigos in which she stated that while she was in PR on 1/15/54 she attempted to gain a personal interview with Pedro Albizu Campos. Rigos stated she had been denied admission to Campos' home until she mentioned the name of [redacted] and lawyer Julio Pinto Gandia.

It was noted that Gandia was the self-admitted former President of the NPPR in NYC.

| 105-13539-22 p.7
(55, 68, 218)

[redacted] advised on 2/1/54 that Pedro Albizu Campos had stated previously that [redacted] was going "to work on his case" in the U.S. Albizu said [redacted] was the contact between him and the NPPR in NYC. [redacted] was to report on Albizu's health to the NY NPPR as well as give any orders that Albizu might have. (Q)u

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"El Imparcial", San Juan Spanish language daily newspaper, of 1/30/54 contained an interview between news commentator, Teofilo Maldonado of the paper, and Collazo which brought out that Collazo stated she had come to PR on a visit at which time she visited Albizu.

[redacted] advised the San Juan Office on 1/30/54 that Carmen Serrano, Secretary to Albizu, was at the airport in San Juan to see Collazo off on her trip to NYC.

105-27058-5 p.2,3,4
(155,204)

b2
b7C
b7D
[redacted] advised that communications intended for Pedro Albizu Campos, which were addressed to such Nationalists as Paulino E. Castro and Jose Rivera Sotomayor, were eventually received by Albizu through the Penitentiary "grapevine." Among these communications had been letters from [redacted] who visited Albizu in PR during February, 1954. (Q) U

[redacted] was interviewed at various times at which times she furnished considerable information pertaining to Albizu whom she admitted having visited in PR, in 1954 and had stayed in his home.

105-27448-3 p.2-4,6-9,11
(155,205)

[redacted] and San Juan files revealed that on 10/18/53 the Chicago NPPR held a meeting at which it was announced the Chicago NPPR must raise funds for the medical care of Pedro Albizu Campos. Same informants advised that on 10/10/53 a dinner was given by the Chicago NPPR at the Chevre Restaurant, Chicago to raise funds for Campos. (Q) U

[redacted] formerly [redacted] advised that on 10/22/53 arrived in PR from Chicago and planned to visit Campos that day. (Q) U

(continued on next page)

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continued

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[redacted] advised that in October, 1953 Juan Hernandez Valle, chief counselor for Campos, was interested in determining whether [redacted] was trustworthy. Valle stated [redacted] visited Campos on 10/23/53 and Campos was displeased with [redacted] because he insisted on trying to press Campos for instructions. [redacted] stated he got nothing out of his talk with Campos because Campos talked about the atomic attack on his person. [redacted] claimed he did not know how to proceed in NPPR activity because he received no instructions from Campos. (u)

b2
b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised that on 10/23/53 [redacted] carried a sealed message from Julio Pinto Gandia, NPPR Delegate to the U.S., to Campos which Campos crumpled and threw on the floor even when he heard whom the message was from. [redacted] therefore thought Campos might be insane. (u)

In February, 1954 [redacted] advised that [redacted] stated his trip to PR to visit Campos had been unsatisfactory. (u)

100-394387-31 p.6,7,10,11
(19,192)✓
SI para. 2 & 3
100-394387-22 p.3
(52,143)✓
SI para. 4 & 5
100-394387-25
(19,52,66)✓
SI par. 3
100-394387-37 p.6
(143,192)✓
SI para. 7
[redacted]

This reference in the file entitled Americans for Puerto Rico's Independence (APRI) (105-19000) contains considerable information pertaining to Pedro Albizu Campos. Campos administered an oath to support the NPPR to persons attending the NPPR General Assembly held 12/18/49 at Arecibo, PR. Reference was made to articles written on the release of Albizu in 1953. In February, 1954, Ruth Esther Miller, Treasurer of APRI and Thelma Mielke made a trip to PR to visit Albizu.

105-19000-9 p.2,3,8,10
(152,212)✓

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The NYC Office files contained information to the effect that in February, 1954 [REDACTED] was appointed by Pedro Albizu Campos to the position of [REDACTED] of the NYC Municipal Board of the NPPR.

100-226585-17
(134, 184)

[REDACTED] stated that Juan Hernandez Valle acted as liaison between Campos and other Nationalists during Campos's incarceration from 1950 to 1953. Valle was also Chief Defense Counsel for Campos following the NPPR uprising to 1950. (X)U

b2
Elpidio Jimenez Morales stated when he was interviewed, that he had not visited Campos in January, 1954.

b7C
b7D
[REDACTED] stated Morales was among the group who travelled from Arecibo to San Juan on 1/5/54 to see Campos. (X)U

[REDACTED] advised that in January and February, 1954, \$43 was collected among the Nationalists in Arecibo, PR. This collection was intended as a Christmas gift for Pedro Albizu Campos which was delivered to him. (X)U

[REDACTED]
On 2/2/54 PSI [REDACTED] (protect identity) advised that during the first week of February, 1954 three Chicago NPPR members would be sent to PR to attend and guard the NPPR President, Pedro Albizu Campos. (X)U

105-14848-22 p.8
(23/56)

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Raymond Sanchez Sorrell, NPPR member, stated under oath on 9/21/54 during the trial of the 13 NPPR members who were convicted of Seditious Conspiracy, that at an NPPR meeting held on 2/7/54 at 1861 Lexington Ave., NYC, Julio Pinto Gandia announced he had in his possession a paper which contained an order from Pedro Albizu Campos nominating Lydia Collazo [REDACTED] as a delegate of the NPPR to the U.S. Gandia was one of the 13 NPPR members convicted of Seditious Conspiracy on 10/12/54.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that at a NYC NPPR meeting on 2/7/54 (place of meeting not given) Pinto Gandia was relieved of his duties as NPPR delegate to the U.S. and had been designated by Pedro Albizu Campos as NPPR representative to the U.N. [REDACTED]

105-26767-5 p.2
(29, 61)

b2

b7C

b7D On 2/11/54 [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] visited Pedro Albizu Campos at NPPR Headquarters, San Juan and brought a package of fresh fruits to Albizu [REDACTED]

100-176220-36 p.2
(12, 46)

An anonymous source advised that on 2/12/54 [REDACTED] paid a personal visit at her own expense to Albizu Campos. Subsequent to the visit, [REDACTED] made a report in NYC on the physical condition of Campos.

On 3/11/54 [REDACTED] was interviewed in NYC at which time she advised she had met Campos while she was attending Columbia University, while he was a patient at Columbus Hospital, NYC, in 1943 or 1944. After meeting Campos she became interested in the NPPR.

[REDACTED] advised of her visit to Campos in February, 1954 and about Campos's physical condition.

105-10770-29 p.4-8
(67)

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(protect identity), advised that Conrado Lebron Sotomayer (former President of Chicago NPPR) visited with NP NPPR officials just prior to Christmas, 1953. While there, Sotomayer was contacted by [redacted] who informed Sotomayer that Pedro Albizu Campos wanted violence to take place on the continent of the U.S. and not in PR.

[redacted] advised that on 2/17/54, [redacted] visited NPPR Headquarters, San Juan, PR, where Campos was residing. (X)U

105-19609-7 p.2
(26, 58)

b2
Capt [redacted] of the PD PR advised the POPR by memorandum dated 10/1/53 regarding the pardoning ceremonies which took place in connection with the release of Pedro Albizu Campos at the San Juan District Jail on 9/30/53.

b7C
b7D
POPR memo of 10/1/53 stated that Vargas visited Campos at NPPR Headquarters after his release on 9/30/53.

[redacted] advised that Vargas had spoken alone with Campos at the time of Campos release on 9/30/53, at which time Campos stated the NPPR needed lawyers "to stay outside and defend those of us who are in prison." (X)U

[redacted] advised that on 2/11/54 Vargas brought fruit for Campos to NPPR Headquarters, San Juan. (X)U

Jose C. Aponte, Insular Prosecuting Attorney, PR Dept. of Justice, advised that on 2/18/54 Campos, through his lawyers Francisco Vargas [redacted] and Juan Hernandez Valle, requested the Supreme Court of PR to arrive at a decision concerning the extent and scope of the pardon which had been granted Campos on 9/30/53.

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An anonymous source made available on 3/5/54 a letter dated 2/23/54 on a letterhead of the "Women's Committee for the Release of the Puerto Rican Political Prisoners." The letter was addressed to the Hon. T.Y. Natarajan, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, India. The letter requested that Natarajan study the information enclosed with the letter to determine what action could be taken by him to save Pedro Albizu Campos from the "inhuman and cruel treatment....."

Enclosed with the letter was a notarized statement made by ██████████ telling of her visit to Campos in San Juan, PR in January, 1954. ██████████ went into detail telling of the condition of Campos when she visited him.

It was noted that Carmen Maria Perez was a self-admitted NPPR member who closely associated with Campos and in the past acted as his secretary. Also Doris Torresola Boura, self-admitted NPPR member, was a close follower of Campos. Both of these individuals were mentioned in the statement.

b2

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b7D

The San Juan Office files revealed that ██████████ was released from prison 12/11/53 and reportedly had visited Pedro Albizu Campos since his release and before Albizu's arrest on 3/6/54.

105-31073-1 p.2-7
(30)✓

105-14897-10
(148, 198)✓

██████████ advised in November, 1954 that Carmen Maria Perez (self-admitted Nationalist) had stated that upon the release of Pedro Albizu Campos in September, 1953, he was visited by Antonio Santaella. Campos reportedly gave Santaella an introductory letter to use at any time should he meet dignitaries in South America during his travels on behalf of the Gran Oriente Nacional de PR (GON) (105-22965). (It was noted that in December, 1954 Santaella admitted he received a letter from Campos but that this one letter had been given him in 1950 as an introduction to Julio Pinto Gandia, self-admitted NPPR member in NYC. Santaella denied he had received a more recent letter from Campos). Later during Campos's freedom and before March, 1954 when he was rearrested by the PR PD, Campos became dissatisfied with Santaella and the GON. Campos reportedly called Santaella into NPPR Headquarters and told him he was not satisfied with Santaella's leadership (S)U

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continued

[redacted] also advised that Campos had instructed Ramon Luis Rodriguez Ocasio (reportedly involved in proposed acts of NPPR violence) to join the GON during the period Campos was out of prison so he could report on GON activities. (u)

105-22965-25 p.11,12
(28,59)

This reference contains considerable information pertaining to the activities on the part of [redacted] in connection with service to Pedro Albizu Campos from March, 1953 to March, 1954, during his imprisonment and also service to him at NPPR Headquarters, San Juan. [redacted] on 3/6/54 at NPPR Headquarters, along with Campos and other NPPR people.

b2
b7C
b7D

The 2/11/54 issue of "El Imparcial", San Juan daily newspaper printed in Spanish, stated that "the Committee of North America, for the Independence of Puerto Rico" sent two delegates, Ruth Miller [redacted] and Thelma Mielke to San Juan on 2/6/54 to ascertain the health of Pedro Albizu Campos.

[redacted] advised that Miller was in PR on vacation in February, 1954, intending to leave on 2/22/54. While in PR, she resided at NPPR headquarters. She desired to observe Campos and ascertain what the PR Government was doing for him as well as what the NPPR was doing. She believed Campos's condition shocking and intended to try to help him through her friends when she returned to the U.S. (u)

[redacted] advised that Campos instructed Juanita Ojeda to accompany Miller on a trip around PR on 2/18/54. Ojeda was a self-admitted Nationalist (u)

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In March, 1954, [REDACTED] advised that shortly before the shooting in Washington, D.C. (3/1/54) by NPPR members, a cablegram was directed to Hernandez Valle (NPPR lawyer). When Valle received the cablegram Miller was in Valle's office, Valle gave the cablegram to Miller to deliver to Campos. (Q) U

Correlator's note: Further references to Campos in other serials of this file were not indexed.

b2
b7D [REDACTED] member of Americans for Puerto Rico's Independence, advised that [REDACTED] had attended a meeting of American for Puerto Rico's independence in January, 1954 at which time the physical health of Pedro Albizu Campos was discussed.

b7C [REDACTED] advised that a general NPPR membership meeting was held 2/7/54 at the home of Juan Medina, NYC, for the purpose of informing those present of instructions from Campos. [REDACTED] was at the meeting and was dissatisfied with the orders from Campos that he [REDACTED] be released from his position of NPPR delegate in the U.S. and stated he intended to go to PR to discuss the matter with Campos. (Q) U

[REDACTED] (protect identity) advised that on 2/11/54 he learned that [REDACTED] had been expelled from the NPPR by Campos because [REDACTED] had refused to back the November, 1953 assassination plan and was unwilling to take violent action on the mainland. (Q) U

The "NY Times" of 3/2/54 printed a letter which had been found in the purse of Lolita Lebron when she was arrested in connection with the shooting in the Congress of the USA on 3/1/54. Lebron mentioned in the letter the barbarous torture of Campos.

100-158879-117 p.3, 4, 5, 7
(132, 182, 210)

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[redacted] advised that at a Chicago NPPR meeting held 10/18/53 at 3436 W. Grenshaw, Chicago, it was stated that Pedro Albizu Campos had not resumed NPPR activities in PR since his recent release from prison nor had any instructions been received from PR since the release of Campos. (AU)

b2
b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised that [redacted] attended a Special Chicago NPPR meeting on 2/12/54 at 717 S. Ashland, Chicago, and then proceeded to a bar in the 3100 block of W. Roosevelt Road where the meeting was held. At this meeting it was announced that the "plan" should be started and that it would be necessary to act as Campos was dying. (AU)

[redacted] advised that at a Chicago NPPR meeting on 2/14/54 (place of meeting not given) it was announced that the "plan" would not be started until word was received that Campos was dead. (AU)

On 3/4/54 [redacted] advised that he had attended meetings in PR where Campos gave lectures. He stated there was no connection between the NPPR in PR and Chicago to his knowledge.

105-23696-13 p.4, 8, 10, 11
(28, 59)

"Counterattack" (100-350512) of 3/5/54 carried an account in detail of the attempted assassination of Congressmen which took place on 3/1/54 in Washington, D.C. The attack was engineered by the NPPR of which Pedro Albizu Campos was the founder. The pamphlet also contained information regarding the part Campos took in various other NPPR activities.

100-350512-572 p.1-4
(136, 185)

The "DPW" of 3/16/54, page 4, columns 1 to 4, contained an article entitled "How a U.S. Officer 'Happened' to Lead Puerto Rico Terrorism." The article was datelined San Juan, PR, 3/14/54 and stated that Capt. Dudley Osborne of Charlottesville, Va., a member of the U.S. Army, stationed in PR, took part in an assault on the home of Dr. Albizu Campos on 3/6/54. The article also carried a photograph of Dr. Pedro A. Campos.

100-3-95-198
(9/66)

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On 2/17/54 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] San Juan, furnished information to the San Juan office after having been contacted by Paulino Castro Abolafia, a prominent Nationalist, concerning medications for Pedro Albizu Campos. Due to the need for information at that time concerning Campos's health, [REDACTED] was briefly considered for development as a PSI. As of April, 1954, information on Campos's health was being obtained from the prison doctor and [REDACTED] was not developed as a PSI. (QU)

Abolafia was arrested on 3/6/54 by the PR PD at the same time that Campos was arrested and incarcerated.

[REDACTED]
(33, 64) ✓

Ramon Medina Ramirez, former Interim President of the NPPR in the early 1940's, and close associate of Albizu Campos, was arrested with Campos on 3/6/54 by the POPR. (No inst.)
[REDACTED]

b2

b7C

b7D

This reference is a Bureau memo dated 3/11/54 stating that one [REDACTED] had approached [REDACTED] and both of the White House, and advised them that [REDACTED] was the financial angel for the NPPR and had over the years used Pedro Albizu Campos as a figurehead and front. (QU)

100-125196-31
(132, 181) ✓

[REDACTED] advised in July, 1952 that the Americano for Puerto Rican Independence was made up of American citizens in the U.S. who would follow the dictates of Pedro Albizu Campos through Ruth Reynolds who was secretary of the organization. (QU)

[REDACTED] advised on 5/2/54 that [REDACTED] was appointed as NPPR delegate to the U.S. by Albizu. (QU)

105-26149-5
(154) ✓

CONFIDENTIAL

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Jose Aponte, PR Commonwealth Prosecuting Attorney, advised on 5/10/54 that the Attorney General and Supt. of Prisons of PR received a letter from the Committee for Justice to PR (105-31172) NYC. The letter was dated 5/5/54 and the committee expressed concern over the health of Pedro Albizu Campos.

Another letter from the committee dated 5/5/54 to the Supt. of Prisons of PR stated the committee wanted the names and addresses of persons permitted to visit Albizu.

Julius Eichel, treasurer of the above committee, advised that he visited the US State Dept. in September, 1953 as a member of a delegation, on behalf of Albizu.

[REDACTED] stated the American League for PR Independence consisted of Americans in the US who followed Albizu's dictates through Ruth Reynolds.

Add. info.

105-31172-2 p.2, 4-7
(155, 205)

b2
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] advised that at the Fourth National Assembly of the PCP (64-200-48) held 5/15-16/54 held at PCP headquarters, San Juan, the PCP was criticized for showing an alliance with the Nationalists. This criticism was in reference to a photograph of Pedro Campos in an issue of "Pueblo", the PCP monthly newspaper. (b7C)

64-200-48-739 p.17
(129, 179)

On 5/25/54 Assistant US Attorney George Vetter, SDNY, advised that Carmelo Alvarez Roman [REDACTED] was indicted along with Pedro Albizu Campos and others for conspiring to overthrow the US Government.

[REDACTED]

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The NY Office files in June, 1954 revealed that [REDACTED] was reported to be a very active member of the NPPR since the return of Pedro Albizu Campos.

100-409408-7
(143, 193)

In June, 1954 [REDACTED] (protect identity) furnished a copy of a pamphlet entitled "La Nacion" and captioned "Albizu Campos at the Point of Dying in Prison." The pamphlet stated that Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos was in such a condition it was feared he might die at any moment. The article asked that a committee be organized to work for the freedom of Albizu.

100-139308-14
(11, 45)

b2
b7C
b7D

On 6/9/54 [REDACTED] was agitating in the Rio Piedras penitentiary to get Pedro Albizu Campos moved to another room on the grounds that he was too close to TB patients.

As of 6/20/54 [REDACTED] was one of Campos's right hand men and he would soon get out of prison and "get things ready for Albizu." (QJU)

On 7/23/54 Campos gave [REDACTED] orders what to do when he left the prison. (QJU)

[REDACTED] U
100-145272-15 p.3
(132, 181)

During 1950 [REDACTED] advised that he attended NPPR meetings throughout the island of Puerto Rico and at those meetings he heard the speeches of NPPR President Pedro Albizu Campos. He advised he regarded Albizu as a personal friend.

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[REDACTED] was interviewed on 7/30/54 at which time she stated [REDACTED] activities in the NPPR were based on his life-long friendship with Albizu.

100-172105-38
(12, 46)

[REDACTED] (protect identity) advised that Ruth Reynolds told him that [REDACTED] and Ruth Miller went to PR in February, 1954, and brought back a message from Pedro Albizu Campos for Lolita Lebron to be the NPPR delegate in the US. Reynolds told [REDACTED] that the 3/1/54 attack in the US broke up plans she and [REDACTED] had for having several US doctors examine Campos here in the US to substantiate his claim of being attacked by atomic rays.

Ruth Reynolds was convicted in PR on 9/7/51 of having violated the Insular Subversive Activities Law in that she took an oath to support the NPPR.

b2
b7C
b7D

Ruth Miller advised on 4/13/54 that she was treasurer of the organization Americans for Puerto Rico's Independence. She stated she thought Campos was a "wonderful man" and she visited him a number of times.

(Former) [REDACTED] advised on 7/31/54 that the organization Americans for Puerto Rico's Independence would consist of Americans in the US who would follow the dictates of Campos through Ruth Reynolds. (b7C)

Add. info.

100-10770-31 p.1-3
(21, 195)

[REDACTED] reportedly was personally acquainted with Pedro Albizu Campos.

Above information taken from a NYC letter dated 8/6/54.

(Source not given)
105-23259-9
(Not indexed)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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On 8/18/54 [REDACTED], Caguas, PR, advised that as late as 1953 he visited with Albizu Campos, inasmuch as Albizu was his friend of long standing.

100-178747-27 p.4
(66) ✓

This reference contains considerable information regarding the NPPR activities of Pedro Albizu Campos and the close association between [REDACTED] and Campos between September, 1953 and September, 1954. [REDACTED] lived at NPPR headquarters and served as hostess for Campos. [REDACTED] collected money which she turned over to Campos while he was incarcerated.

105-13690-8 p.1-6,8
(23, 211) ✓

b2
b7C
b7D

On 5/19/54 [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] stated that the NPPE would continue to be led by Pedro Albizu Campos for sometime because he had received information that Campos was in excellent health. (S) u

On 9/6/54 an article appeared in "El Imparcial," a San Juan daily newspaper, under the caption "What I Know" by Teofilo Maldonado, entitled "Albizu Alleges They Have Him in Cell for Tuberculars." The article stated that Rodriguez, who resided in Rio Piedras, had received a letter from Albizu which stated he was in a cell for tuberculars in order that he might contract the disease.

On 9/4/54 [REDACTED] advised that he had been contacted for funds to cover the expense of photostating a letter addressed to Fuentes and written by Campos, which letter the NPPR wanted to be publicized. The contents of the letter appeared in the 9/6/54 issue of "El Imparcial." (S) u

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

G-2 advised by report dated 9/8/54 that [REDACTED] knowingly associated with Pedro Albizu Campos.

105-17771-9
(25, 57)✓

[REDACTED] advised that on 9/13/54 [REDACTED] who had been incarcerated in PR, stated he believed the NPPR would soon have a leader to replace Albizu Campos because of Albizu's poor health. [REDACTED] stated he did not see or talk to Albizu during his incarceration as they were in different parts of the penitentiary. (DU)

105-15079-15 p.2
(67)✓

b2
b7C
b7D

This reference contains considerable information pertaining to Pedro Albizu Campos as furnished in testimony of Dolores Lebron (105-23212) and others during the trial of 13 PR Nationalists who were convicted in October, 1954 for Seditious Conspiracy to overthrow the U.S. Government. Also, Lebron furnished information regarding Albizu in an interview as did Thelma Mielke, NPPR delegate at NY, who had been in contact with Albizu.

105-23212-12 p.2, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 25
(153, 203)✓

OCA

109-12-210-2
(157, 207)✓

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On 11/19/54 Francisca Isolina Garcia Rondon advised that he had always been a Nationalist and intended to continue to be a Nationalist and support the policies of Pedro Albizu Campos with reference to NPPR activities.

Add. info.

[REDACTED]

Francisco Hernandez Vargas had acted as defense attorney for Pedro Albizu Campos and other Nationalists in PR.

Above information taken from San Juan rpt. dated 4/25/55.

[REDACTED]

b2 [REDACTED] advised in June, 1952 that [REDACTED] had written a letter to Albizu Campos in which b7C he called Albizu a crazy old man, adding that he [REDACTED] no longer wished to be in a party with such leadership. Campos wrote to b7D [REDACTED] telling him he could leave the party (NPPR) and that he would not be missed. (S)U

In March, 1955 [REDACTED] advised he had had no disagreement with Campos. [REDACTED] was asked if he would resume his NPPR leadership in the absence of Campos which question [REDACTED] evaded answering.

100-45456-52 p.4
(131,210)

A police memorandum of the Internal Security Bureau, PR PD, dated 1/7/54, signed by Capt. [REDACTED] Supt., set forth that Ricardo Romualdo Rivera Correa was a frequent visitor at the residence of Pedro Albizu Campos at Calle Sol and Calle Cruz, San Juan (no date given).

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member of the NPPR, advised on 1/27/54 that Ricardo was a member of the PIP, although he was retained as the lawyer for Albizu and visited him more than once since Albizu's pardon.

[REDACTED] PR PD, Loiza, PR on 4/14/55 advised that Ricardo stated he was not a "Nationalista" but an "Albizuista" since he was an admirer of Albizu.

b7c

The PR PD of San Juan furnished the San Juan Office copies of two anonymous letters dated 6/18/55 and 6/22/55 which were post-marked at Philadelphia, one addressed to Chief of Police, San Juan and the other to Col. Roig, General Headquarters, San Juan. (It was noted that Col. Roig was Chief of Police of the POPR). Both letters mentioned [REDACTED] of Bristol, Pa. who was ready to go to PR to see if he could obtain the release of Pedro Albizu Campos from prison.

On 12/20/55 [redacted] was interviewed at which time he stated he had no personal knowledge of Campos but when he was about 10 years old he had heard Campos speak.

105-39207-7 p.2, 4, 5, 6
(31, 62)

San Juan PD report of 11/25/55 set forth information stating that Enrique Rivera Ortiz was affiliated with the NPPR for approximately ten years and was seen wearing the uniform of the Nationalist Cadets. Ortiz was a follower of Pedro Albizu Campos.

The Nationalist Cadets was formed in 1930 by Albizu, according to Aguedo Ramos Medina, self-admitted Commandant of Instruction for the Cadet Organization in 1933.

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An article in the 3/15/47 issue of "El Imparcial," a San Juan Spanish language daily newspaper, stated that the National Federation of Puerto Rican Students, at an assembly held in preparation for its participation in a Congress of American Students to be held in Havana, Cuba, during March, 1947, decided to include a resolution to the Congress honoring Pedro Albizu Campos.

Jorge Luis Landin was one of the leaders of a group of students who participated in a strike at the University of P.R. on 12/15/47, the date on which Campos arrived in PR after an absence of 11 years. (No date or info.)

A POPR report dated 5/10/48 revealed that Jose Rodriguez Baez had stated he was a Nationalist and a follower of Campos. In June, 1948 Baez advised he had not stated he was a follower of Campos.

Reports of the POPR revealed that Manuel Negron Nogueras was a close friend of Campos from 1948 to 1953.

A POPR report of 5/23/56 revealed that on 3/29/56 Jesus Rodriguez Benitez attempted to visit Campos at the Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, PR.

OGA [REDACTED]

105-26547-45 p.2,3
(154, 204)

The newspaper "El Diario de Nueva York," in April, 1956 contained numerous articles regarding the NPPR leader, Pedro Albizu Campos. The articles were all concerning the physical condition of Campos who was confined to a hospital in PR.

100-375346-335 encl. p.7, 8, 10, 11, 23,
(137, 186) 27, 28

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~~SECRET~~

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This reference is a Bureau memo covering Walter Winchell's broadcast (62-31615) of the news on 4/8/56, when he said Albizu Campos was dying in prison in Puerto Rico.

Under "Comments" the Memo stated San Juan advised on 3/27/56 that Pedro Albizu Campos suffered an attack later diagnosed as a cerebral thrombosis. Other background information on Albizu was brought out.

62-31615-973 p.4
(129, 178)

On 4/4/56 the Community Section of the PCP held a meeting at 265 San Sebastian St. San Juan, PR. At this meeting [REDACTED] commented on the illness of Pedro Albizu Campos. He stated that PCP members should not visit Albizu, but if he died, the PCP would send flowers and march in the funeral. [REDACTED] expressed the opinion that if anything happened to Albizu the US Government would be guilty. (QU)

b2
b7C
b7D At a meeting of the Community Section, PCP, held at the above address on 4/11/56, there was a discussion regarding a letter printed in "El Imparcial" regarding Albizu, the letter having been sent by the PCP. (QU)

[REDACTED] (QU)
100-124757-236 p.8,9
(11,45)

The 4/12/56 issue of "El Imparcial," San Juan Spanish-language daily newspaper, contained an article entitled "Reds Denied Permission to Visit Albizu Campos", which stated a PCP Commission had been refused permission to visit Pedro Albizu Campos without a permit from the PR Secretary of Justice.

64-200-48-794 p.14
(130, 179)

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The 4/16/54 issue of the newspaper "El Diario de Nueva York," Vol. VIII, #2, 446, published in NYC, contained an article headed "Deny Albizu's Wife Permission to go to Puerto Rico." The article stated that Mrs. Laura Meneses de Albizu Campos had been denied a visa to go to PR to be reunited with her husband. However, Pedrito, one of Albizu Campos' sons living for some time in Havana, succeeded in communicating by telephone with a friend of his in Santurce, PR. Pedrito asked the friend to send him all newspaper clippings of articles where the state of health of his father was reported.

100-375346-335 p. 27 (224) ✓

Rafael Burgos Fuentes advised that he had been a Nationalist prior to 1950. He stated that in 1954 he made a special trip to San Juan to visit Pedro Albizu Campos.

On 3/3/56 the POPR advised that Fuentes and [REDACTED] planned to leave for San Juan in order to see Campos.

The records of POPR revealed that on 4/22/56 [REDACTED] and Pedro Albizu Meneses went to the Presbyterian Hospital to see Albizu Campos.

105-13869-10
(97, 147)

b2
b7C
b7D

On 5/5/54 Ruth Miller was interviewed in NYC and admitted she was treasurer of the Committee of Americans for Independence of PR. She admitted visiting PR in February, 1954 and staying at NPPR Headquarters in San Juan as a guest of Pedro Albizu Campos.

POPR San Juan advised that from 3/29/56 to 6/5/56, [REDACTED] visited the Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, PR and attempted to visit Campos.

[REDACTED] also advised that [REDACTED] attempted to contact Campos at Presbyterian Hospital on numerous occasions during the above period.

105-33142-7 p. 5, 7
(30, 61)

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b7C [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] admitted knowing Pedro Albizu Campos and on several occasions in 1948, had driven Albizu in his automobile to the homes of NPPR members in and around Jayuya.

L [REDACTED] advised that he had inquired of a guard at Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, as to the health of Albizu during his illness in 1956.

POPR bulletin #105 of 5/23/56 stated that [REDACTED] attempted to visit Albizu at Presbyterian Hospital between 3/29/56 and 6/5/56. [REDACTED] was not allowed to see Albizu for security and medical reasons.

100-14569-28 p.4,7
(10/43)

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[redacted] advised on 8/30/56 that [redacted] and other NPPR members in Rio Piedras, PR, expressed concern over the health of Pedro Albizu Campos and indicated that in the event of his death, the NPPR would stage a parade and some form of commemorative exercise in honor of Albizu. (q)N

100-20457-70 p.3,4
(10,44)

POPR, San Juan, memo of 4/17/56 stated that on 4/15/56 [redacted] attempted to visit Pedro Albizu Campos at the Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, PR, but he was not permitted to see him.

DD
On 9/5/56 [redacted] was interviewed at which time he stated he looked upon Campos as a "father" and if Campos told him to kill in behalf of the NPPR, he would gladly do it.

07C
07D

105-31127-6 p.2,3
(30,61)

Aguedo Ramos Medina, self-admitted Commandant of Instruction for the Cadet Organization in PR, stated that the Cadet Organization and all its variations, was formed in 1930 by Pedro Albizu Campos.

On 10/24/56, [redacted] POPR, advised that just recently [redacted] had stated that should Albizu die, the people of PR would seek revenge for the "abuses and crimes of this government against Albizu."

105-52223-3 p.2,3
(156, 206)

06A
L [redacted]

109-12-210-167 p.2
(32, 63)

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The Police of PR, San Juan, made available a transcription of notes taken on 12/9/56 of a radio broadcast by [REDACTED]. In this program [REDACTED]

Laura Albizu Meneses de Meneses, daughter of Pedro Albizu Campos, who supported her father's claim that he had been subjected to atomic radiation rays.

(protect identity) advised that the script of the program by 12/16/56 indicated that [REDACTED] stated that "Puerto Rico Historico" devoted its last radio broadcast almost entirely to an interview with the daughter of Pedro Albizu Campos. The daughter brought charges against the U.S. Government making it principally responsible for the illegal imprisonment and cruel treatment given her father.

100-4503-134 p.4, 9
(9/43)

b7C

This reference contains considerable information regarding Frente de Liberacion Nacional (FLN) (105-66218) and its connection with Pedro Albizu Campos as of 1957. The FLN called for a continuation of the work started by Campos for the liberation of PR. The FLN was created to obtain independence of PR and in speeches made at meetings of the FLN Campos' name was mentioned. Three individuals were interviewed regarding the FLN and they mentioned the FLN furthering the work of Campos.

105-66218-46 p.1d, 1f, 3, 7, 10, 14, 15, 26
(31)

Pedro Albizu Campos had assigned [REDACTED] with whom he had been incarcerated, to undertake a special mission in his capacity as president of the youth section of the NPPR when he left PR the end of 1952 for Cuba.

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100-381991-34 p.1,2
(137,186)

[redacted] advised that Jose Rivera Sotomayor, admitted Nationalist, was reliably reported to have been Treasurer General of the NPPR from 1945 to 1947 and one of Pedro Albizu Campos' closest friends. After Albizu's release from jail on 9/30/53, Rivera acted as companion and nurse to Albizu. (u)

b2
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[redacted] advised that [redacted] attended a PCP meeting on 1/7/57 at 155 San Jose St., San Juan. At this meeting it was reported that a Christmas gift had been sent to Albizu. (u)

100-124757-240 p.5
(11,45)

[redacted] advised on 1/31/57 that Juanita Ojeda for whom [redacted] worked, was considered the active head of the NPPR because of her activities on behalf of the NPPR and Pedro Albizu Campos. (u)

105-67995-13 p.7
(156,206)

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64-200-221-2265 encl. p.148

(9/43)

b7C

Records of the POPR reviewed on 3/7/60 revealed that on
4/13/57 [REDACTED] attempted to visit Pedro
Albizu Campos at the Presbyterian Hospital Santurce, PR.

105-85171-2 p.7

(63, 157)

b1

(c)

64-200-225-267

(9/179)

This reference contained as an enclosure translations from Spanish of articles in the "El Diario De Nueva York" of June 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1957. The articles were entitled the "Nationalist Rebellion of 1950" by Victor M. Mangual, numbered IV, V, VI, and VII and contained considerable information pertaining to Pedro Albizu Campos who was the Nationalist leader.

62-1077-3966 encl. p.13, 15, 16, 19-23,
(129, 169, 174, 208) 25-27

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(c)

100-381991-38
(14, 47)

b7C [REDACTED] This reference is a Bureau memo dated 9/13/57 regarding NPPR, to which was attached a memo answering questions asked by [REDACTED] on the NPPR, the rise of Pedro Albizu Campos and the attempt to assassinate President Truman. According to the memo, Oscar Collazo, who was serving a life sentence as a result of his attempt to assassinate President Truman on 11/1/50, had known Campos for nearly 20 years.

Also, the memo stated that Hernandez Valle, lawyer in San Juan, was attorney for Campos and other Nationalists charged with violations. In December, 1952, he presented a "Petition and Argument" to the U.N. General Assembly in NY, claiming that the imprisoned Campos had been subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment.

The balance of the material regarding Campos, which appeared in this memo was taken from the main file on Campos, #105-11898, and NPPR file 62-7721, and the material was so documented.

b7C

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The "El Diario de Nueva York", Spanish newspaper of 10/1/57, page 13, columns 2-3, carried an article entitled "The Reader's Opinion; Answers the Professor on the Puerto Rican Flag." The article stated that the Sec. of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Party, Juan Juarbe Juarbe, who was exiled in Mexico, sent a letter in answer to another published by Prof. Jose Emilio Gonzalez in connection with the celebration of the centennial of the Cuban flag in Puerto Rico. Juarbe's letter from Mexico stated that Gonzalez was wrong in stating in "El Diario" that the centennial of the Cuban flag was not celebrated in Puerto Rico on September 23 and that Dr. Albizu Campos did not raise the Cuban flag in Lares, PR. Juarbe stated that Campos did raise the Cuban flag and not the flag of PR.

64-26330-5 encl. p.4
(66)

"El Imparcial", Spanish newspaper of 12/30/57, page 26, columns 1 and 2, carried an article datelined San Juan, and entitled "Man of America". The article was about Ecuadorian Deputies who visited PR and afforded Pedro Albizu Campos "high consideration", and called him "Man of America."

105-292-A "El Imparcial" 12/30/57
(143, 193)

[redacted] advised that Doris Torresola Roura, an admitted Nationalist, acted as companion and receptionist for Pedro Albizu Campos at NPPR headquarters, San Juan, following Albizu's release from prison on 9/30/53. (S)U

b2

b7C

b7D

[redacted] (protect identity) advised that a short time previous to 2/28/58 [redacted] showed him an umbrella which said was a gift from Albizu.

105-68244-1 p.3
(156, 206)

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With regard to last paragraph above, [REDACTED] was interviewed on 6/4/58 at which time he stated he was not acquainted with any person who was a Nationalist. He denied having received an umbrella as a gift from Pedro Albizu Campos.

Add. info.

105-68244-7 p.1,2
(156,206)

POPR report dated 3/3/58 stated Carlos Carrera Benitez was a member of the PIP and at one time was sympathetic to Pedro Albizu Campos.

[REDACTED] b7C

POPR Bulletin of 3/17/58 revealed that on 2/3/58 Luis Munoz Sullivan went to the Presbyterian Hospital to see Pedro Albizu Campos to convey greetings from the Frente de Liberacion Nacional (FLN) in NY. However, he was unable to see Campos.

b2 b7D [REDACTED] advised on 2/6/58 that Sullivan had introduced himself as the President of the Youth Movement of the FLN of PR.

[REDACTED] advised on 3/18/58 that Clemente Mattei, self-admitted PIP member, commented that he had talked with Paulino Castro, self-admitted former secretary of NPPR, concerning a visit by Mattei to Campos in the Presbyterian Hospital. Castro told Mattei that he would advise against this because a visit to Campos would prejudice the chances of the FLN in PR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C

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b7C [REDACTED] T-1 was set forth in NY letterhead memo dated 5/29/58 (not further identified) advised on 5/13/58 that [REDACTED] [REDACTED] stated the FBI was persecuting Pedro Albizu Campos of PR and was torturing him with atomic rays.

105-19305-16 p.1a,2
(26,58)

This reference contained as an enclosure a translation from the Spanish of an article in the "El Diario de Nueva York" of 10/7/58 entitled "The Readers' Opinion." The article brought out that Pedro Albizu Campos was one of those of PR who fought for independence and was then in prison.

62-1077-4198 p.1
(124,169)

The Havana newspaper "El Mundo" in reporting on a press conference held by Fidel Castro on 1/22/59, stated that Castro had mentioned that he was an admirer of Albizu Campos and favored independence for PR.

109-12-210-494 p.17
(67)

The 4/15/59 edition of "El Mundo," a Spanish language newspaper published at San Juan, contained an article entitled "An Incident Occurs Between Expelled University Students and Students for Statehood." The article stated that on 4/14/59 students of the University of PR, who had been expelled in a student strike in 1948, and members of the University Pro Independence Federation (FUPI) visited Pedro Albizu Campos at the Presbyterian Hospital. Ernesto Tomas Torres Vazquez (105-82738) was one of the persons who visited Campos as a representative of FUPI.

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It was noted that the Student Strike at the University arose out of student protests to the expulsion of University students who had succeeded in raising the flag of PR over the University and taking down the US flag. This activity took place 12/15/47 and grew out of the desire of the students concerned to celebrate the return of Campos to PR. Early in April, 1948 the President of the Student Council asked permission for Campos to speak at the University auditorium and when permission was refused, the strike was called on 4/14/48.

105-82738-2 p.3
(32,207)

b7C

On 5/9/59 [REDACTED] Citizenship Protection Section, American Embassy, Havana, furnished a copy of the "Manifesto Boricua." The Manifesto stated it stood against the old, outworn political and revolutionary theories such as reform to be obtained through the vote, the revolutionary theories of Pedro Albizu Campos, and the theories of Nationalists residing in other Latin American countries that the liberation of PR must come from abroad.

100-367295-44 p.3
(13,47)

The July, 1959 issue of "Puerto Rico Libre," organ of the Association of Friends-for-Freedom of PR, contained an article recalling the incident of a group of 11 students who broke into Albizu Campos' hospital room and were forced to leave. "One of these students, Jean Claude Garcia Zamor, a Haitian, was driven out of the Island by the United States Government."

100-431453-7 p.1a,4
(20,53)

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It was noted that Felix Benitez Rexach who was suggested as a contact for funds for the NPPR, was a wealthy Puerto Rican engineer-contractor, living in the Dominican Republic. He provided hotel accommodations in the amount of over \$8,500 free to Pedro Albizu Campos during 1948, according to [REDACTED] Normandie Hotel. POPR reported that Rexach visited Campos at NPPR Headquarters on 10/18/53.

On 6/3/57 Domingo Saltari Crespo advised that he was a Nationalist. He was unable to state whether or not he would participate in acts of violence on behalf of the NPPR but if he were selected by Campos "to do something great" on behalf of the NPPR he would undoubtedly do it.

On 8/25/59 [REDACTED] advised that he admired Campos since the 10/30/50 uprising and he considered Campos a great man and Puerto Rican patriot.

105-77809-10 p.4, 9-11
(31/63)

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b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] advised that in September, 1959 [REDACTED] indicated that he had been in contact with Pedro Albizu Campos who sent best wishes to all in NYC who were struggling for the independence of PR (u)

On 9/22/59 Capt. Juan Gonzalez, POPR, advised there was no record of Santiago visiting Albizu at the Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, PR. According to the Capt., all visits with Campos was recorded.

105-81074-11 p.4, 5
(157)

[REDACTED] made available a copy of issue #157 dated 9/23/59 of "Puerto Rico Libre". Page 1 of this issue carried an article entitled "Conspiracy Against Albizu Campos" by Paulino E. Castro. The article stated that Pedro Albizu Campos was kept a prisoner as a result of a conspiracy among the agents of U.S. imperialism in PR, the Governor of the Puerto Rican Commonwealth, federal employees and colonial interests.

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[redacted] advised on 10/29/59 that [redacted] of Havana advised that Pedro Albizu Campos was in very precarious health. (S) u

105-11104-16 p.1,2
(21,54)

[redacted] advised on 12/2/59 that Juanita Ojeda claimed Albizu Campos had ordered NY Nationalists to prepare an attack on U.S. Congress similar to the one in 1954 but with more people and in a more effective way. (S) u

[redacted]
(212) v

b2

b7C

b7D Jorge Luis Landing, according to a report by the POPR, was one of the leaders of the strike at the University of PR, Rio Piedras which began on 12/15/47, the date Pedro Albizu Campos arrived in PR after an absence of 11 years.

[redacted] advised (S) u the only connection Landing had with the NPPR was in his capacity as defense attorney for Campos.

The October-November, 1959 issue of "Puerto Rico Libre," organ of the Association of Friends for Freedom of Puerto Rico, contained an article on page 2, cols. 1 and 2 entitled "Before Public Opinion." The article stated that the U.S. had been exploiting PR unmercifully and under the perverse argument that Campos could not be given due medical attention at home, he was kept in prison for almost 22 years.

The December, 1959-January, 1960 issue of "PR Libre", page 2, col. 2, contained an editorial which condemned the "new technique of political persecutions" used by the U.S. against the Puerto Ricans fighting for independence, especially towards Campos and his family.

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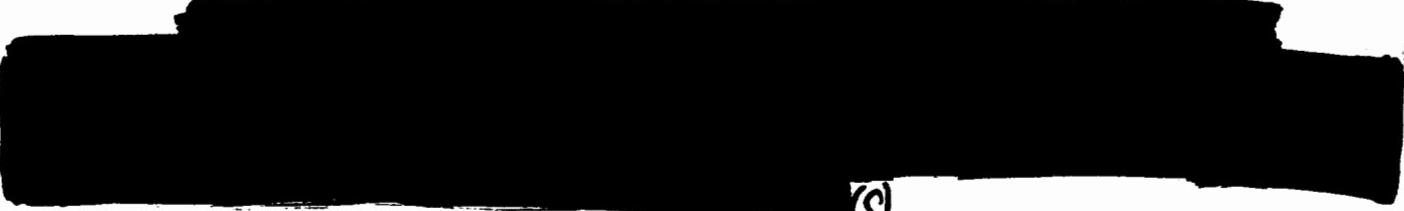
continued

Page 4 of the above paper contained an article entitled "Delegate Rodriguez Araya" which stated that Agustin Rodriguez Araya and Pascual Tarulli of the Argentinian Parliament were congratulated for introducing a resolution in said parliament demanding the release of Campos.

Page 9, col. 2 of the same paper contained an article headed "Puerto Rico Towards Independence, Today." The article stated that "release of Albizu" was one of the most important resolutions approved by the recent MPIPR Congress.

100-431453-14 p.i, 6, 11, 12, 14
(20, 53)

b1



(C)
109-12-307-34
(157, 207)

OGA



100-7660-4782 p.4, 5, 9, 10
(160, 180, 217)

Alvarado Rivera Walker was bodyguard for Pedro Albizu Campos. (no inf't. or date given)

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The April-May, 1960 issue of "Puerto Rico Libre," organ of the Association of Friends for the Freedom of PR, p. 1, col.3, contained an article entitled, "Puerto Rico's Error." The article read as follows: Dear Miranda: Puerto Rico's error has been to incarcerate Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos like a vulgar delinquent. When you arrive in Puerto Rico, and report what you have witnessed in Cuba, I beg you to print this message: 'When Don Pedro Albizu Campos is no longer wanted in Puerto Rico, tell them to send him to any free American country where he will be regarded as one of the eponymous men of this hemisphere'."

100-431453-15 p.i, ii, 5
(20, 53, 143, 193)

[REDACTED] On 12/30/59 POPR transmitted a copy of a letter [REDACTED] wrote to Pedro Albizu Campos. On 2/29/60 [REDACTED] was interviewed and denied writing to Albizu.

By letter of 5/10/60 [REDACTED] wrote to the San Juan Office saying he had written Albizu 3 times because he knew the FBI would investigate him and help him straighten out his complaint. (No particulars given).

b2
b7C
b7D

105-88102-1
(157, 207)

Correlator's note: Serial 2 of the above reference stated [REDACTED] appeared to be not entirely sane.

[REDACTED] advised on 6/30/60 that [REDACTED] agreed to request that she be allowed to interview Pedro Albizu Campos and when the request was refused she would issue a press release in favor of independence for PR. QU

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[redacted] advised on 7/11/60 that Nunez had been requested to deliver a Cuban flag to Campos. On 7/8/60 she attempted to visit Campos but was refused admittance. Later that day she requested the flag be delivered to Luis Manuel O'Neill, son-in-law of Campos, who could in turn deliver it to Campos. (u)

The 7/13/60 edition of "El Mundo" (not identified) contained an article entitled "Albizu Receives Flag Sent to Him by 26th of July" reflected the Cuban flag brought to PR by Nunez was subsequently delivered to Campos by O'Neill.

b2
b7D The 7/13/60 issue of "El Mundo" also contained a statement to the press by Nunez in which she stated she had brought a Cuban flag to PR to present to Campos whom she admired but she was not permitted to see him.

[redacted] advised that Nunez attended a meeting in Rio Piedras, PR on 7/12/60, at which time O'Neill spoke of the plans of the NPPR to use the Cuban flag which had been brought by Velasques for Campos. (u)

[redacted] advised on 7/12/60 that the 26th of July group in NYC were displeased with Nunez activities in PR and felt she did not carry out the plan to embarrass the Puerto Rican Government by requesting an appointment to see Campos. (u)

[redacted]

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(C)

97-3948-9 p.9
(66)✓

Reports of the POPR, San Juan, revealed that Manuel Negron Nogueras was a close friend of Pedro Albizu Campos during the period 1948-1953 and a member of the NPPR.

[redacted] advised on 5/20/58 that the only connection Jorge Luis Landin had with the NPPR was in his capacity as defense attorney for Campos. (S)(U)

b2
b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised on 7/15/60 that [redacted] reportedly was seeking to obtain the release of Campos, while he was on a visit to PR. (S)(U)

"El Mundo", a San Juan daily Spanish language newspaper, of 7/15/60, page 31, column 1, contained an article captioned "Attorney Conrad Lynn Attempts to File Petition in Favor of Pedro Albizu Campos." The article set forth that Lynn was on the Island to visit Campos and have him file another petition for his release.

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A confidential source advised that Juan Juarbe Juarbe served as Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the NPPR for several years prior to 1953 or 1954 when he was removed from that position by Pedro Albizu Campos.

b7C

On 8/17/60 [REDACTED] Office of the Collector of Customs, San Juan, furnished various documents which he had seized from an individual who arrived in PR from Cuba on 8/15/60. One document was entitled, "The Delegation of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico Before the First Latin American Youth Congress," dated 8/4/60. This document revealed that at this Youth Congress a motion was submitted by the NPPR calling for the creation of a Special Permanent Committee to promote and coordinate a campaign in favor of Puerto Rico's independence and the release of Campos and the other PR political prisoners.

105-15735-46 p.1-3
(149, 199)

b7C b7D

On 9/29/60 [REDACTED] (protect identity) advised of a plan for setting up a Puerto Rican government in exile on which NPPR leaders in NY had commented favorably. Pedro Albizu Campos was to be the president of the government in exile.

105-77348-81 p.3
(31)

This reference contained as an enclosure a translation from the Spanish of a pamphlet entitled, "La Chispa" dated January, 1961, which carried the statement, "The finest quality of man is bravery," by P. A. Campos.

62-1077-4446 encl. p.5, 6
(221)

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b7C

The following serials in the file entitled [REDACTED] contain information pertaining to NPPR activities of Pedro Albizu Campos. [REDACTED] Campos and other NPPR leaders, and as such was in close contact with him.

[REDACTED] to which Campos had been invited. [REDACTED] was interviewed and stated that Campos had requested him to go to Cuba to see Campos' wife, Laura Meneses de Albizu, who was sick. He was also to contact her in a professional capacity regarding a business matter.

<u>Serial</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
2	(226)✓
21 p. i, 2, 4, 5, 10-17	(132, 182)✓
33	(11, 45)✓
38 p.1	(12, 45, 210)✓
46 p.2-4, 6-8, 11-24	(132, 182)✓
52 p.3, 4, 6-9	(132, 182)✓

The following serials in the file entitled "Lefro", (3-41) which is the case of the shooting of five congressmen in the U.S. House of Representatives by four Puerto Ricans on 3/1/54, contain information concerning Pedro Albizu Campos who was the President of the NPPR. Campos gave the order that the shooting should take place and felt it was a deed of heroism. Campos felt that Puerto Rico was suffering from military intervention of the U.S. Campos was named a co-conspirator in this case but not a defendant.

<u>Serial</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
33	(2)✓
39	(3, 164)✓
78 p.2, 3, 5	(116, 165)✓
119	(116, 165)✓
197	(116, 165)✓
257 encl. (Director's notation)	(116, 165)✓
319 p.8, 9, 11-19	(116, 165)✓
387	(117)✓
396 p.12-15, 35, 37, 43, 48, 56, 72, 74, 77	(117, 223)✓

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<u>Serial</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
453	(3,37)✓
464 p.6, 12, 17, 20, 27, 29, 38-42, 57-62 90, 94	(117, 165)✓
571	(117, 165)✓
586 p.3, 7-17	(117, 165)✓
603 p.1, 4, 12, 26, 30, 34, 37, 38, 49, 54, 62, 68, 71, 72, 74, 80, 84, 85, 93-96, 110, 125, 126, 144, 148, 149, 159, 160	(117, 166)✓
625	(118, 166)✓
738	(118, 166)✓
779 p.4, 7, 16, 20, 24, 26, 35, 41, 43, 45, 46, 50, 51	(118, 166)✓
792 p.1-7, 11-13, 15, 17, 19-27, 31, 32	(118, 166)✓
793 p.30, 32, 41-43, 47, 51, A-6	(118, 166)✓
807 p.2-4	(118, 167)✓
855	(118, 167)✓
926 p.3, 4, 6, 22, 23, 27, 28	(118, 167)✓
928 p.1, 11, 21, 25, 31	(119, 167)✓
1315	(37, 233, 237)✓
1352 p.2, 4-9	(3, 37)✓
1357 p.9, 15, 18	(3, 37)✓
1024 enc1. p.1	(119, 167)✓
1055	(119, 167)✓
1061 p.3, 5-7	(209)✓
1070 p.2, 4, 12, 16, 17	(119, 167)✓
1365 p.5, 9	(119, 167)✓
1380 p.6, 15, 16, 20	(119, 167)✓
1382 p.15, 16, 21, 25	(119, 168)✓
1444 p.10, 11	(119, 168)✓
1452	(119, 168)✓
1472	(159, 168)✓
1476 enc1. p.5, 6, 29-32	(120, 168)✓
1484 p.2, 3	(120, 168)✓
Sub A "NY World Telegram & Sun" 3/2/54	(120, 168)✓
"NY Post" 3/3/54	(120, 168)✓
"Wash. City News Service" 3/6/54	(120, 168)✓
"Wash. Post" 3/7/54	(120, 168)✓
"Detroit News" 3/7/54	(120, 168)✓

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b7C

The following serials in the file entitled [REDACTED] contain information regarding Pedro Albizu Campos. [REDACTED] associated closely with Albizu in the NPPR. Albizu was known to have stayed overnight at the home of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] also took an active part in providing funds for the NPPR to carry on while Albizu was incarcerated and she was interested in seeing that Albizu was taken care of while he was incarcerated. [REDACTED] however, was not permitted to visit Albizu. [REDACTED] was considered by many to be the leader of the NPPR during Albizu's absence (RM)

<u>Serial</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
10 p.15, 16	(135, 184)✓
13 p.2	(135, 184)✓
20 p.3-9	(12, 46, 92)✓
18 p.3, 4-7	(Not indexed)
22 p.3, 5-9, 11, 14-18	(92)✓
23 p.3-9, 13, 14, 17	(104, 184)✓
25 p.3-7, 9, 15, 16	(92, 135, 184)✓
32 p.5, 9, 10, 15	(12, 46)✓

The following serials in the file entitled Nationalist and Communist Infiltration of PIP, file #100-205249, contain information pertaining to NPPR activities of Pedro Albizu Campos:

<u>Serial</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
13 p.4, 7, 8, 9, 18, 21, 27	(183)✓
66 p.14	(227)✓
135 p.149	(134, 183)✓
142 p.14-18, 21	(134, 183)✓
166 p.1b, 10, 13	(134, 183)✓

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The following serials in the file entitled [REDACTED] contain information concerning the NPPR activities of Pedro Albizu Campos. [REDACTED] Foreign Affairs of the NPPR and was quite close to Campos and his family. For a time [REDACTED] was accused of "betraying" Campos and expelled from his position in the NPPR. The file also mentioned the kind of treatment Campos claimed to have received while he was imprisoned.

Serial

Search Slip Page Number

42	(10,44)✓
43 p.1 encl. p.1-6	(10,44)✓
47	(10,44)✓
48	(131y181)✓
49	(131y181)✓
53 p.2-11, 13	(66y131y181)✓
65	(131y225)✓
72 p.4	(10,44)✓
88 p.1	(10,44)✓
102 p.2	(10,44)✓
109	(11,44)✓

The following reference contains information of an administrative nature.

Reference Number

Search Slip Page Number

100-373777-21

(186)✓

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The following serials in the file entitled "Weekly Intelligence Summary, P.R. and Virgin Islands," file # 100-393974, contain information regarding the NPPR activity of Pedro Albizu Campos. Campos was incarcerated for his violent activity and because of ill health, spent considerable time in hospitals even while incarcerated. Much concern was expressed by his relatives and NPPR members regarding his health and money was collected to be used for Campos. Information regarding visitors to Campos, especially visits of his son, was set out.

SERIAL

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

109 p.2,3	(131,180)
142 p.2,4,9	(14,48)
144 p.2,3,4,6,7	(14,48)
149 p.1-5	(138,187)
151 p.2-4,7	(14,48)
152 p.1,3,5	(138,187)
154 p.3,5	(14,48)
155 p.2,3	(138,187)
157 p.1,3,4	(93,138,187)
159 p.2,4	(138,187)
166 p.1-4,6	(93,138,187)
171 p.2	(138,187)
182 p.2,4,5	(138,188)
186 p.2	(93,138,188)
189 p.2,3	(138,188)
190 p.2	(138,188)
191 p.3	(139,188)
193 p.1,2	(139,188)
200 p.2,3,6	(139,188)
202 p.2	(139,188)
210 p.2	(139,188)
213 p.1,3	(139,188)
219 p.1-3	(139,188)
225 p.3	(19,52)
247 p.2	(15,48)
260 p.2	(139,189)
266 p.2	(139,189)
270 p.1,2	(139,189)
276 p.3-5	(15,48)
286 p.3	(139,189)
290 p.1,2	(15,48)
294 p.1,3	(140,189)
300 p.2	(140,189)
305 p.2	(140,189)

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(continued)

SERIAL

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

309 p.2,3
312 p.2
325 p.2
326 p.1,2
356 p.2-4
360 p.3,4
364 p.3,4
369 p.3
378 p.3
380 p.3,4
382 p.2,7
384 p.2-4,6-8
386 p.1-3,5,8
388 p.1-3
393 p.1,2
394
395 p.1,2
397 p.1,2
399 p.1,2
401 p.1,2
410 p.1,2
417 p.2,3
421 p.1,2
423 p.1-4
425 p.1,2
428 p.1,2
429 p.1,2
433 p.1,2
435 p.2
437 p.1-3
439 p.1A,1,3
443 p.1-3
445 p.1,2,4
447 p.2-4
451 p.1,2
453
456 p.4
458 p.2
459 p.1-3
465 p.1,2
468 p.2
469 p.1,2
473 p.1,2

(140,189)
(140,189)✓
(140,189)✓
(140)
(140,189)✓
(140,190)✓
(140,190)✓
(15,48,140,190)✓
(141,190)
(15,48)
(15,49)
(93,141,190)
(15,49,93)
(15,49,93)
(15,49,93)
(15,49,93)✓
(15,49,94)
(15,49,94)
(16,49,94)
(16,49,94)
(16,94,190)
(16,49,94)
(16,49)
(16,95,190)✓
(16,49)
(16,50)
(16,50)
(16,50,95)
(17,190)
(141,190)
(17,50)
(17,95,141,191)✓
(141,191)✓
(17)
(17,50,95)
(17,50)
(141,191)✓
(17,50)
(17,50)

(continued on next page)

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(continued)

SERIAL

475 p.2,3
499 p.2
512
513 p.2
514 encl.p.1,2
519 p.1B,2
520 encl.p.2
527 p.2,3
528 p.2
529 p.2,3
530 p.2
533 p.2
539 p.3
546 p.3
549 p.3
553 p.2
556 encl.p.1-6
558 p.2,5
566 p.2
569 encl.p.4,5
570 p.4,5
571 p.1A,4
576 p.2
579 p.3
580 p.2,3
586 encl.p.2,3
591 p.3,4
599 p.3
603 p.1B,2
609 encl.p.2
612 p.4
617 p.1,2
618 p.1,2
626 p.2
721 p.2

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

(141,191)
(141,191)
(17195,141,191)
(142,191)
(17)
(142,191)
(17,51)
(19,51)
(18,51)
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(142,191)
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(142,191)
(210)
(18,192)
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(192)
(19,52)
(19,52)
(19,52)
(142,192)
(142,192)

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The following references in the file captioned NPPR, file # 62-7721, contain information pertaining to the activities of Pedro Albizu Campos, an officer in this organization:

SERIAL NUMBER **SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER**

276	(164) ✓
421	(164) ✓
599	(217) ✓
520	(216) ✓
597	(216) ✓
699	(225) ✓
880	(233) ✓
921 p.4	(214, 217) ✓
966 p.181	(73) ✓
1082 p.1, 3, 8, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27-35	(233) ✓
1099 encl.p.1	(234) ✓
1184	(217) ✓
1293	(234) ✓
1355	(70) ✓
1392	(68, 70) ✓
1440 p.4, 5, 10, 12, 13	(169) ✓
1459	(169) ✓
1477 p.3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10	(120) ✓
1512 p.11-15, 17, 18	(169) ✓
1517 p.1-3	(222) ✓
1563 encl.p.1	(226) ✓
1563X p.171	(169) ✓
1594	(235, 234) ✓
1650	(1636) ✓
1695 p.1, 1B, 1C, 2-9, 11, 13, 16, 21, 23, 25, 32, 36-41, 43	(234) ✓
2041	(234) ✓
2198	(120) ✓
2228	(209) ✓
2710 p.B-1	(38) ✓
2786 p.A-1	(38, 3) ✓
2788 p.11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 21, 28, 39	(121, 170) ✓
2830	(121, 170) ✓
2842X p.A-1	(12M, 170) ✓
2863 p.5	(12L, 170) ✓
2877	(121, 170) ✓
2915 p.12, 14, 25-27, 33-35, 39-43	(121) ✓
2916 encl.p.3, 32, 42, 50, 51, 54, 59, 62, 64, 65, 69, 76, 80-83, 85-87, 89-94, 97- 102, 114, 120, 126, 127, 130, 132, 133, 137	(3, 38) ✓

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(continued)

SERIAL NUMBER

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

2924	(122,170)✓
2948	(122,170)✓
2986	(122,171)✓
3022 p.130	(4)✓
3027 p.3,16,19,21-23	(4,38)✓
3032	(4,171)✓
3137	(122,171)✓
3145	(122,171)✓
3169	(65)✓
3196	(4,38)✓
3245 p.194	(122,171)✓
3264 p.3,7-10,12,15,16,20	(122,172)✓
3266 p.2,7,15,20,21,22,36,37	(123,172)✓
3318	(4,38)✓
3327	(4,38)✓
3376	(123,172)✓
3386	(123,172)✓
3391 p.1-3	(123,172)✓
3397	(123,172)✓
3400	(123,173)✓
3409 p.2,9,19,22	(123,173)✓
3451	(4,39)✓
3455	(123,173)✓
3472	(123,173)✓
3457	(4,39)✓
3458	(5,39)✓
3505	(5,39)✓
3530	(5,39)✓
3540	(123,173)✓
3560 p.1A,2A,3,19,26,33,34, 39,46,52,60	(124,225)✓
3587	(124,173)✓
3647	(65)✓
3648 p.2	(124,173)✓
3665	(5,39)✓
3692 p.137	(5,39)✓
3698	(124,173)✓
3795 encl. p.1	(124,173)✓
3826	(124,173)✓
3880 encl. p.1	(1,36)✓

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(continued)

SERIAL NUMBER

3895 p.1A,3-9,37,40,42,45,
50,52,53,63,66,67,
69,82
3936 encl.p.110
4250 p.7,8,9,13,14,15,25,
27,33,34,36,41,42,45,
47,50,51,54,59,74
4251 p.5,6,9,15,20,24,28,
33,39,42
4324 p.90
4345 p.12
4563 encl.p.21
4592 p.3,6
4593 encl.p.1,3,7)9
4594 p.9,12
4605 p.5,7,11,12
4611 p.5,7,11
4621
4622 p.2
4651 encl.p.1,13
4671
4744 p.4,14
4778 p.2
4794
4798
4800
4802
4829
4849 encl.p.20
4861 p.1
4928
4934 p.3,4,4A,4B,6,16,33,34,
35,38,40,50,62,20,47,
49,53,58
4935 p.5-7,37,40,41,47,49,
53,54,58,62
4942 p.20
4947 p.24,28,30
4987
5246 p.10,11
5421
5433 p.4-1
5437 p.15

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

(124,174,214)✓
(124,174)✓
(5,40)✓
(6,40)✓
(125,174)✓
(125,174)✓
(6,40)✓
(125,174)✓
(125,175)✓
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(126,176)✓
(127,176)✓
(6,40)✓
(6,40)✓
(6,40)✓
(89)✓
(219,223)✓
(6,40)✓
(127,176)✓
(210)✓
(127,176)✓
(6,41,127,176)✓
(127,176)✓

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SERIAL NUMBER	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
5442 p. 9, 22	(127, 177) ✓
5504	(127, 177) ✓
5506	(127, 177) ✓
5575	(127, 177) ✓
5604 enc l. p. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8-10, 12, 15, 16, 19, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 39, 40, 41, 45	(128) ✓
5695 p. 1-3, 5	(128, 177) ✓
5703 p. 1B, 1D, 1F, 2, 3, 4, 14, 19, 20, 23, 25, 27	(6, 41) ✓
5708 p. 1, 2, 3D, 3E, 4, 6, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 31, 32	(7, 41) ✓
5844 p. 1E, 1G, 1H, 3, 14, 20, 25, 29	(7, 41) ✓
5878 p. 3B, 14, 24, 28, 29	(128, 177) ✓
5917 p. 2, 3, 5, 6	(128, 177) ✓
6014	(128, 177) ✓
6024 p. iv, vi, vii, 3, 4, 13, 21, 26, 27	(7, 41, 128) ✓
6185	(128, 177) ✓
6264 p. 2	(7, 41) ✓
6271	(7, 41) ✓
6323 p. 3, 11, 12	(7, 41) ✓
6378	(7, 41) ✓
6384 p. 1 and enc l.	(7, 41) ✓
6385	(7, 42) ✓
6410 p. i, ii, 2-11, 20, 24, 26,, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35	(7, 42) ✓
6436 p. 1A, 2, 4, 5, 7	(128, 177) ✓
6555 enc l.	(2, 37) ✓
6564 p. 1B, 19, 26, 32	(90) ✓
6604 p. 1E, 1F, 1H, 1J, 1K, 1M, 3-7, 15, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37-43, 47-81	(129, 177, 221, 222, 224) ✓
6701 p. 4C, 8C, 2, 4-7, 16, 20, 22, 26, 31	(8, 42) ✓
6877 p. 1E, 1F, 1I, 1K, 9, 11, 14, 16	(8, 42) ✓
6882 p. X, XI, 25, 7-10, 12, 14, 17-19, 28, 33, 34, 43, 50, 52, 54-56	(8, 42) ✓

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(continued)

SERIAL NUMBER

6915 p.1A
6953
6984 p. iv, vii, viii, ix, 3,
7-12, 17, 23, 35, 42, 43
7050 p.5
7073
7155 p.1, 3, 4
7199 p.1-3
7326 encl. p.2
7445 encl. p.1
1 "Daily Worker" 10/2/53

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

(129, 178) ✓
 (8) ✓
 (90) ✓

(129, 178) ✓
 (129, 178) ✓
 (8, 42) ✓
 (129) ✓
 (8, 42) ✓
 (8, 178) ✓
 (8, 42) ✓

The following references pertain to interviews or signed statements of various individuals concerning information in regard to NPPR activities of Pedro Albizu Campos:

NAME	REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
[REDACTED]		(9, 43) ✓
[REDACTED]		(30, 62) ✓
[REDACTED]		(23, 56) ✓
[REDACTED]		(32, 64, 212) ✓
[REDACTED]		(134, 162, 184) ✓
D		(152, 163, 187, 202) ✓
[REDACTED]		(29, 60) ✓
[REDACTED]		(24, 56) ✓

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(continued)

NAME

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP
PAGE NUMBER

(22, 67) ✓

(27, 203) ✓
(153, 203) ✓

(27, 59) ✓
(154, 204) ✓

(211)

(149, 193) ✓

b7C, (not indexed,

b7D (212)

(21, 54)

(250, 200) ✓

(30, 62) ✓

(27, 59) ✓

(149, 199) ✓

(136) ✓

(149, 200) ✓

(155, 205) ✓

(158, 207) ✓

(151) ✓

(145, 194) ✓

(145, 194) ✓

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(continued)

NAME	REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	(10,43) (24,56,200)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	(149,199)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	(25,57)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	(149,199)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	(24,56)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	(26,58) (152,201)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	(26,58)✓ (152,202)✓
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	b7C, (219)✓
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	b7D (29,55,205)✓ (220)✓
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	(11,45)✓ (148,198)✓
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	(152)✓
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	(27,58)✓
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	(136,219,226)✓ (149)✓
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	(160,199)✓ (24,56)✓
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	(27,59)✓ (153,163,203)✓

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NAME

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP
PAGE NUMBER

(33, 64) ✓

(151, 201) ✓

(148, 198) ✓

(33, 64) ✓

(156, 205) ✓

(61) ✓

(148, 198) ✓
(154, 204) ✓(148, 198) ✓
(29, 35, 205) ✓

b7C,D (152, 202) ✓

(151, 201) ✓

(25, 57) ✓

(33, 64) ✓

(13, 46) ✓

(12, 46) ✓
(31, 62) ✓

(162) ✓

(34) ✓

(146, 196) ✓

(134, 184) ✓
(134, 184) ✓
(10, 44) ✓

(149, 199) ✓

(25) ✓

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NAME

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REFERENCESEARCH SLIP
PAGE NUMBER

(28, 60, 71) ✓

(147, 197) ✓
(147, 197) ✓

(24, 211) ✓

(12) ✓

(155, 204) ✓

(212) ✓

(25) ✓

(161, 207) ✓

b7C,D (136, 185) ✓

(26, 58) ✓

(220) ✓

(137, 186) ✓

(158, 207) ✓

(155, 205) ✓

(154, 204) ✓

(34) ✓

(154, 204) ✓

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NAME

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP
PAGE NUMBER

(13,47)✓

(25)✓

(145,195)✓

(53,144)✓

(147,197)✓

(14,48)✓

(152)✓

(150,201)✓

b7C,
b7D

(150,200)✓

(144,194,215)✓

(24,35,56)✓

(21)✓

(32,63)✓

(23,55)✓

(133,183)✓

(131,180)✓

(131,180)✓

(13,47)✓

(14,48)✓

(149,199)✓

(134,183)✓

(137,162,187)✓

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NAME

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP
PAGE NUMBER
(20, 34, 53)

(163)✓

(13, 46)✓

(130, 179)✓

(130, 179)✓

(155, 205)✓

(211)✓

(227)✓

(13, 47)✓

(136, 185)✓

(154, 204)✓

b7C, D (154, 204)✓

(235)✓

(26, 58)✓

(26, 57)✓

(21, 54, 160)✓

(212)✓

(26, 58)✓

(210)✓

(211)✓

(217)✓

(13, 47)✓

(23, 55)✓

(22, 55)✓

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NAME

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~~REFERENCE~~

SEARCH SLIP
PAGE NUMBER

[REDACTED]
(160, 197)✓

[REDACTED]
(211)

[REDACTED]
(146, 195)✓

[REDACTED]
(146, 196)✓
(23)

[REDACTED]
(20, 53)✓

[REDACTED]
(14)

[REDACTED]
(25, 57)✓

[REDACTED]
(154, 204)

b7C,
b7D [REDACTED]
(25, 57)✓

[REDACTED]
(67)
(60, 154)✓

[REDACTED]
(10, 43)✓

[REDACTED]
(151, 201)✓

[REDACTED]
(32, 63)✓

[REDACTED]
(83, 97)✓

[REDACTED]
(148, 198)✓

[REDACTED]
(135, 184)✓

[REDACTED]
(30, 61)✓
(30, 61)✓

[REDACTED]
(151, 201)
(151, 201)✓

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SEARCH SLIP
PAGE NUMBER

(157, 207) ✓

(149, 199) ✓

(153, 202) ✓

(58, 161, 202)
(152, 202)

(59, 143) ✓

b7C, (134, 183)

b7D (25, 57) ✓

(13, 47) ✓

(27, 59) ✓

(147, 197) ✓

(137, 186) ✓

(148, 199) ✓

(29, 60) ✓

(151, 201) ✓

(184) ✓

(13, 47) ✓

b2, b7D

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The references listed below set out the following individuals who admired, expressed loyalty to or were in sympathy with Pedro Albizu Campos:

INDIVIDUAL

REFERENCE

[REDACTED]

(213)

(220)

(144, 193) b7C

(154, 204)

(150, 200)

(132, 181)

(144, 193)

(32, 63)

The following references contain information on individuals and organizations that agitated for the release of Pedro Albizu Campos, who was sentenced for inciting rebellion to overthrow the US Government in PR:

INDIVIDUAL

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP
PAGE NUMBER

[REDACTED]

(210)

(143, 193) b7C

Confederation of Cuban Workers

105-75715-95
105-80899-9 p.3, 4

(157, 206)
(157, 207)

Federacion de Universitarios
Pro Independencia

105-53868-52

(31, 62)

[REDACTED]

(63, 67, 212)

(continued on next page)

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continued

INDIVIDUAL

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP
PAGE NUMBER

[REDACTED]

Institute of Democracy

[REDACTED]
100-292730-5

(66)

(160)

(30, 62)

(14, 48)

PCP pamphlet "Results of the
Elections dated 11/10/52

[REDACTED]
64-200-48-641 p.26, 35

(129, 178)

Peace Group from NYC

[REDACTED]
14-2771-221

(3, 168)

b7C

(13, 47)

(66)

"Pueblo," PCP newspaper, 11/28/52

[REDACTED]
64-200-48-641 p.26, 35

(129, 178)

(11, 45)

(29, 60)

(32, 63)

Western Youth for Victory
Conference

[REDACTED]
65-45235-7 p.5

(159)

The following references mention Pedro Albizu's name but no activity on his part is involved. Some of the individuals in these references had photographs of Campos. The doctrines and teachings of Campos were also mentioned.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-11317-16 p.4

(21, 54)

105-23411-4 p.5

(28, 59, 254)

(33, 64)

b2, b7D

(continued on next page)

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continued

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-77348-7 p.6, 16

(31, 62) ✓

64-44297-7 p.17

(130, 179) ✓

105-321-3 p.4

(144, 193) ✓

100-341561-228-58 p.2

(221) ✓

64-200-159 enc1. p.3

(222) ✓

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REFERENCE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

The following references on Pedro Albizu Campos; aka. Pedro Albizu; Albizu Campos; One Campos, Pedro Compos and Pedro Albizur are located in files maintained in the Special File Room of the Files and Communications Division, Records Branch, were not reviewed:

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
100-161159-9 [REDACTED] b1	(11,45) ✓
100-15716-42 [REDACTED] b1	(85) ✓ (217,222) ✓
100-369496-1-4	(239) ✓ (253) ✓

The following references were not available during the time this summary was being prepared:

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
62-7721-A "Nationalist Party Wash. News," 3/3/54	(129) ✓
"Wash. News" 3/3/54	(178) ✓

See the search slip filed behind file for other references on this subject which contain the same information (SI) that is set out in the main file. Differences in source and additional nonpertinent information will be noted on the search slip.

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LOCALITIES

<i>Georgia</i>	6 ✓
<i>NY</i>	7 ✓
<i>PR</i>	7 ✓
<i>Mass.</i>	10 ✓